

from outside and eliminate all possibilities of military conflict.

To this end, we assert that the military authorities of both sides should, first of all, stop all hostile military actions such as arms reinforcement, military operation and building of military setups in the frontline areas with the Military Demarcation Line in between and unconditionally discontinue all military exercises as from zero hours March 1.

Such steps will more clearly show the sincere attitude of both sides towards the July 4 Joint Statement and make a great contribution to the realisation of national reconciliation and the cause of national reunification.

Fourthly, we propose the convocation of an all-nation congress represented by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south.

We consider that the form of the all-nation congress embracing the representatives of all political parties, groupings and people of all strata in the north and south is the way of the most authoritative, widerange and realistic dialogue and negotiation representing the general will of the entire Korean people.

This congress should be attended by the

representatives of all political parties and public organizations in the north and representatives of all political parties and organizations, the President of the Democratic Republican Party included, and patriotic figures of various circles in south Korea and representatives of organizations of compatriots and individual personages abroad.

At the all-nation congress the north and south, out of the desire for a great national unity, will extensively discuss the problems of completely opening society and realizing mansided cooperation and interchange in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military, including free activities of political parties throughout the north and south, and all other problems arising in the solution of the reunification question.

We propose that this congress be convened in Pyongyang or Seoul early in September this year and, for the successful preparations for the congress, a bilateral or multilateral preliminary working-level meeting of representatives of all political parties and organizations at home and abroad be held in Pyongyang early in June.

We believe that all our assertions and proposals will find a due response among the south Korean authorities and all the Korean people at home and abroad who aspire after the country's reunification.

Pyongyang, January 23, 1979



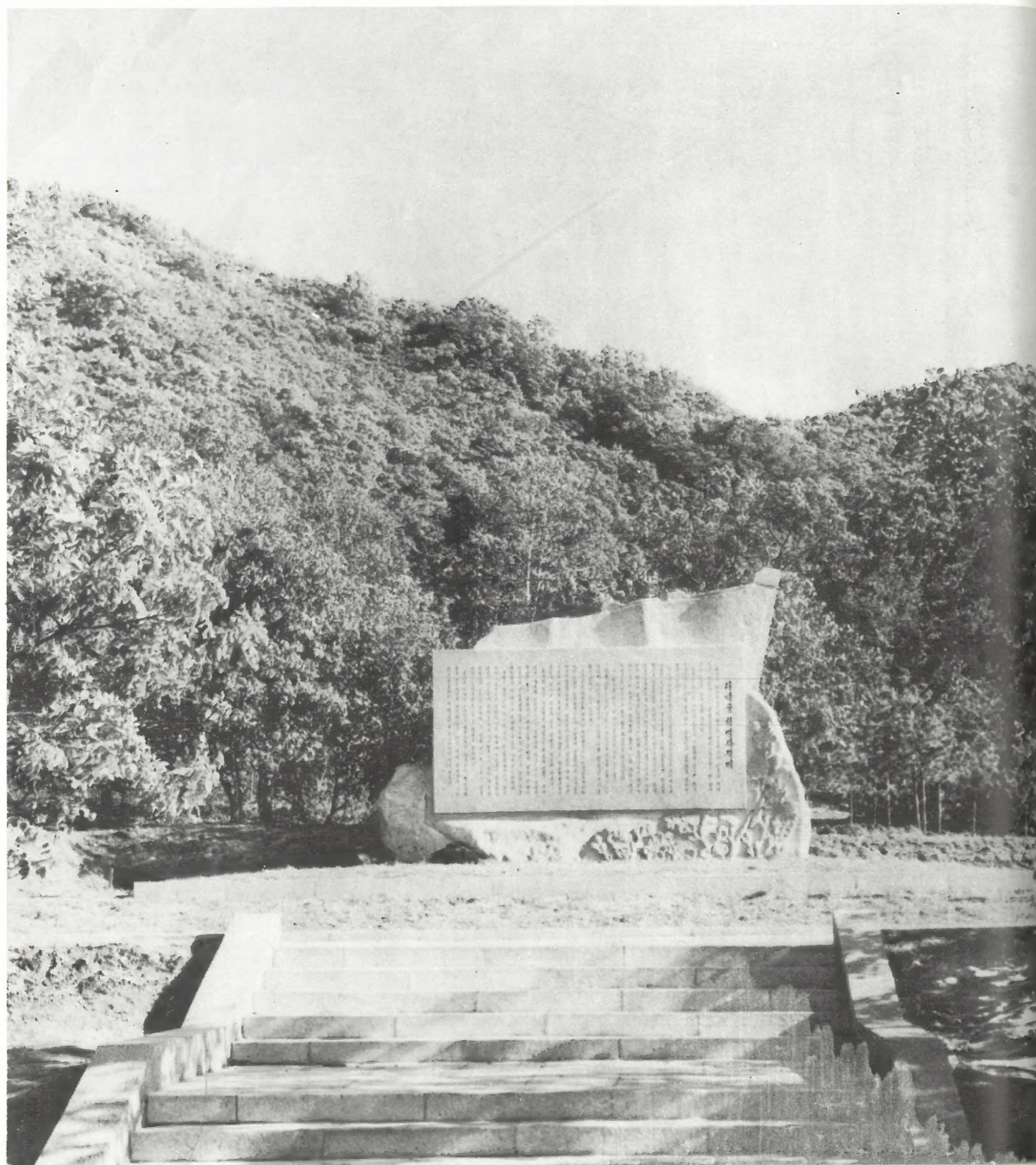
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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visits the Soho Fishery Station and sees various fishing tackles

Ko/P/SC



She is an innovator in production

Woman Deputy

—Labour Heroine Yom Jong Suk, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Workteam Leader of the Pyongyang Textile Combine—

She never forgets to raise the technical level of weavers

She always goes out to the shop to hear opinions of customers on their products





She educates her children well

She explains to workers the combat task given by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year



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FRONT COVER: Women researchers

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The revolutionary monument erected at Tamakgol where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland on March 11, 1933, after crossing the Tuman-gang River

INSIDE BACK COVER: Production of thick steel plate increases daily at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex

BACK COVER: Musudan ablaze with azaleas

KIM IL SUNG

Let Us Advance Our Socialist Agriculture onto a New Stage

(Speech Made at the National Congress of Agriculture, January 11, 1979)

Comrades,

I would like first to offer warm congratulations to this national congress of agriculture.

I am very glad to discuss the agricultural problem with you comrades in the new year 1979, and beg to tender the greeting of the New Year to you who are present here and the agricultural workers all over the country.

Last year was a year of victory when we waged a heroic struggle on the agricultural front.

We successfully overcame a severe drought unknown in history and stemmed the flood caused by a heavy rainfall last year. There was no rain in our country from the autumn of 1977 to the early July last year. Our country has about 1,500 reservoirs for agricultural use, of which 300 were dried up completely and the rest held water barely to the 30 per cent of their capacities. Even in such a serious situation our farmers worked heroically to draw water from rivers to fill the reservoirs, and thoroughly implemented the

Party's policy for making a revolutionary change in the use of underground water. Thus they overcame the unprecedented drought successfully and did all farm work well in good season to gather in another bumper harvest. Further, by building strong river embankments and tide-water control dikes along the coasts through all-out efforts, we easily stemmed the flood caused by the heavy rain and prevented the crops from suffering serious damage.

All this clearly proves the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy and especially of the five-point nature-remaking policy and the policy of making a revolutionary change in the use of underground water advanced at the 12th and 13th Plenary Meetings of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

It is a great pride of the Workers' Party era that our agricultural workers, soldiers of the People's Army and all the people, united firmly around the Party Central Committee, raise an excellent crop every year by courageously overcoming all obstacles in their

way. Our people may well be proud of this with confidence before the people of the world.

Many countries of the world are now in a food crisis due to the influence of the cold front. But our country has long achieved complete food self-sufficiency and reaps a rich harvest every year. This is striking proof of the correctness and vitality of our Party's policy for the solution of the rural question.

I am very pleased that our people score splendid achievements in agricultural production every year and carry through the rural theses with success. For this, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic, as well as for myself, I would like to extend warm thanks to all our agricultural workers waging a heroic struggle on the agricultural front and to the workers, technicians, office employees, men and officers of the People's Army, youth and students and all the people rendering a great help to this front.

The congress report summed up last year's farming in detail and clearly set out this year's tasks in agriculture according to the orientations of the Party Central Committee. So, today I would like only to speak briefly about a few problems.

First, the agricultural workers should raise their level of scientific and technical knowledge.

This is one of the most important tasks in further developing agriculture at present.

Our agriculture has now reached a very high level. In the past we only produced 2-3 tons of rice per *chongbo*, 4 tons at most, and the per-*chongbo* output of maize did not exceed 1.5 to 2 tons. However, we have now got ahead of the advanced countries of the world in per-*chongbo* rice output, and are close at their heels in per-*chongbo* maize output. The material and technical foundations of agriculture have also been considerably strengthened. The tasks of irrigation and electrifica-

tion set out in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" have been carried out with credit, while comprehensive mechanization and use of chemicals are in the stage of completion.

This reality of our agriculture demands that agricultural workers raise their level of scientific and technical knowledge considerably. Time was when they could farm by drawing on experiences. Irrigation and electrification of agriculture have been completed, mechanization and application of chemistry have reached a high level, and farming is very intensive. So further development of agriculture requires that those who guide and those who are guided have a high level of scientific and technical knowledge. Without the knowledge of agricultural science and technology, it is impossible today to guide our agriculture or to advance agricultural production even a step.

If agricultural workers fail to treat soil and seedbeds and to control water scientifically for lack of adequate knowledge, or if they fail to apply various kinds of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals such as weed killers and insecticide to suit the biological characteristics of the crops, this will hinder agricultural production. Therefore, all agricultural workers must have a great deal of scientific and technical knowledge. In particular, cooperative farm chairmen, workteam leaders and sub-workteam leaders who directly organize and guide the work of handling rice and maize plants and of applying fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, must be well versed in agricultural science and technique.

However, the level of agricultural workers' scientific and technical knowledge is lagging behind the demands of the developing reality and the Juche farming methods. The functionaries of the Agricultural Commission, provincial rural economy committees and county cooperative farm management committees have insufficient knowledge of sci-

ence and technique, and the cooperative farm chairmen, workteam leaders and sub-workteam leaders are none the better.

Because the agricultural workers' level of scientific and technical knowledge is not high, we failed last year to achieve greater success in farming which was well within our reach.

In South Pyongan Province the temperature of the air rose to 34-36 degrees in the hottest summer days last year, and the temperature of the paddyfield water rose up to 38 to 40 degrees. When the temperature of the paddyfield water was so high, those who had good scientific and technical knowledge of water control replaced the hot water with cold water, but those who lacked this knowledge left the hot water as it was. In those places where the hot water was replaced with cold water, they reaped 7.7 to 8 tons of rice per *chongbo*, but where the hot water was left as it was, per-*chongbo* rice output hardly reached 7 tons because of the damage from the high temperature. Thus, 0.7 to one ton more of rice was produced from every *chongbo* in those places where agriculture was guided by people with scientific and technical knowledge than in the places where it was directed by people without this knowledge.

Although the influence of the cold front was severe last year, good crops were raised where silicon, microelement as well as three basic fertilizers were applied to crops appropriately in keeping with scientific and technical requirements. In the east coast areas people used to complain a great deal of the weather, saying that crops did not grow well because of the serious frost damage and poor sunshine. Last year, however, farmers in these areas applied large quantities of silicon fertilizer and a reasonable amount of phosphate fertilizer to overcome the frost damage and poor sunshine, and increased the per-*chongbo* yields considerably more than the past years. This completely explod-

ed the incorrect argument that frost damage prevented raising good crops in the east coast areas.

To further develop our agriculture, the agricultural workers should decisively raise their scientific and technical knowledge level. All agricultural workers—from members, sub-workteam and workteam leaders of cooperative farms to leading personnel of the Agricultural Commission—should strive to elevate their level of scientific and technical knowledge.

To elevate the level of scientific and technical knowledge of agricultural workers, we must equip well the agricultural science and technology propaganda halls on cooperative farms and provide them adequately with various books and materials on science and technology. We must send many books and magazines on agricultural science and technology to these propaganda halls and also provide them with materials on advanced experiences of farming and on scientific experiments made by agricultural institutes.

Effective use of visual aids and object lessons in the education of agricultural workers is very important in increasing their knowledge of science and technology. Many scientific films on agricultural science and technology should be produced and slides and the like widely used to impart them scientific and technical know-how in a graphic way. Just as the Academy of Agricultural Science has organized an exhibition this time to teach scientific and technical problems by demonstration to the participants in the present agricultural congress, so object lessons must be given widely in the same way in the provinces and counties, and at the cooperative farms, too.

Although our agriculture has now attained a high level, there are still great reserves that can be tapped. If we increase the agricultural workers' knowledge of science and technology, we will be able to develop our

agriculture onto a much higher level.

Agricultural officials, cooperative farmers and all the rest in this field should discard outdated empiricism and strive to further develop our agriculture on the basis of up-to-date science and technology.

Secondly, we must improve the planning work in agriculture.

Today the developing reality demands a new turn in the planning of agriculture. Agriculture has been managed by plan in the past years, but we cannot say the planning has been satisfactory. You have not yet properly effected the detailed planning of agriculture.

An efficient planning in agriculture is, by nature, more difficult than in any other fields of the national economy.

Generally, all production processes take a short time in industry. It takes a few hours or a few minutes to make a product by machine in a factory. In farming, however, the production processes need a whole year, and they are very complex. Take rice cultivation for instance. Preparations for farming last the whole winter; then in the spring seedbeds are laid, seeds sown and then the grown seedlings transplanted to paddies. In the summer water feeding, weeding and application of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals should be done; and in the autumn rice should be reaped, carried and threshed. So it is not easy by any means to make a concrete plan of all these processes and have them dovetail with each other.

Furthermore, before the agricultural cooperation was carried out, it was in fact impossible to make a detailed plan of agricultural production which was based on the dispersed individual peasant economy. Following the agricultural cooperation, too, the general technical level remained low in the countryside for a certain period and the cooperative farms differed from one another in their economic basis and level of growth, so it was difficult to make a completely unified and detailed plan in agriculture as in indus-

try.

But nowadays things are different from the past. In our country the irrigation and electrification of agriculture have already been completed and its mechanization and the application of chemistry are nearing completion. Of course, there are some places where further land rezoning and mechanization are needed in the future, but now machines are employed in all places where they are workable. Various chemical fertilizers and weed killers and other agricultural chemicals can be supplied as much as needed.

At present, the cooperative farms have developed evenly in general. Of course, their levels cannot be just the same with each other since they are still based on cooperative ownership and not on all-people ownership. But now the state sees that tractors and other modern farm machines do heavy work on all cooperative farms. It also evenly supplies chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and various other means of production and farm equipment to the cooperative farms.

Under such conditions, completely unified and detailed planning can, and must, be effected in agriculture, too.

Good farming can hardly be expected under a rough plan, that is, without a detailed plan of farm production. In rice growing, fertilizers and chemicals have to be applied in the right time and in the right amount; they must not be applied at random at any time. Rice-transplanting or weeding by machine, too, should be done in the right time, not one day later or earlier.

Last year the personnel of some cooperative farms made planning poorly and did farming by rule of thumb, and as a result, grain output could not be raised as much as expected. In some places fertilizers were applied in small amounts as before without taking account of the great increase in the number of planted rice seedlings, so the rice

plants could not grow soundly; in other places too large amounts of fertilizers were spread compared with the small number of rice plants, and as a result, rice plants fell.

Agricultural production cannot be highly intensified if you do farming by rule of thumb, clinging to old empiricism. Now that agricultural production has reached a fairly high level in our country, the major reserve for further increase in per-chongbo yield should be sought in raising the scientific and technical level and improving the planning work.

In order to improve agricultural planning, we set the Agricultural Commission the task of making thoroughly detailed plans for farm production from this year. But this year's plans worked out by the commission are not yet detailed enough.

In agriculture the policy of unified and detailed planning should be carried through and the planning level be raised higher.

Proper planning in agriculture requires preparing various materials needed for it.

A concrete table of soil analysis is needed in each workteam and sub-workteam of the cooperative farms. A table of soil analysis is, so to speak, a history of the given plot of land. As case-history cards are needed in hospital in order to give proper treatment to patients, so there must be a table of soil analysis for each plot in order to make a good plan and raise crops well on the cooperative farms. Only when you have the table minutely recording the degree of soil acidity and the want of a certain soil component in each plot, can you work out detailed plans for the kind and amount of fertilizer to be applied to a given plot, as well as for the kind and quantity of microelement to be supplemented in another plot.

Concrete materials on the conditions of farm machines and production equipment are also needed. Take a thresher for example. The speed of revolution, the horse power of its

motor, the date of its manufacture and the like should all be specified.

There should also be materials concerning the level of technique and knowledge of the farmers and concrete farm diaries. In the diaries you should write down unfailingly in detail the dates of rainfall in a certain valley and its amount; the dates when spring frost ended and autumn frost began; the amount of snowfall and degree of land freezing in winter; the dates when sowing and rice-transplanting began and ended, etc.

In the future, various materials needed for farm planning should be prepared sufficiently and fully detailed plans be mapped out on their basis. And all farm work should be done correctly and the work of supply and support for the cooperative farms be done adequately according to the plans.

Thirdly, the organization and guidance of farm production should be improved.

At present the rural technical revolution has been promoted successfully and our agriculture as a whole has reached a fairly high stage of development. Under such conditions the rural economy cannot be developed rapidly if you set forth as in the past general principles like that of the right crop on the right soil at the right time and leave the cooperative farms to do farming as they please.

The switch from the administrative method to the industrial method in the guidance of agriculture marked a great turn in the development of our agriculture. Agricultural development was restrained considerably in the past when farm production was guided by administrative methods. Then, we boldly reorganized the agricultural guidance system and set up the Agricultural Commission, the provincial rural economy committees and the county cooperative farm management committees and saw to it that the county cooperative farm management committee guided cooperative farms by industrial methods with the state enterprises in the service of

agriculture such as the farm machine stations and irrigation control offices under its unified control, and organically combined state ownership with cooperative ownership. After that we made a great headway in agricultural production.

Today, however, our functionaries are not good at controlling and guiding agriculture in a unified way under a centralized system to meet the requirements of the developing reality, and fail to organize and guide agricultural production in a detailed manner. Therefore, on those cooperative farms where the management personnel are well qualified and work well, farming is successful, but where not, farming makes a poor showing. Unless the work of organizational leadership is improved radically, it is impossible to ensure uniformity in agricultural production and to do farming in a scientific way as required by the Juche farming method. Last year some cooperative farms suffered damage in rice cultivation because of unsatisfactory control of paddyfield water. This is also largely due to the poor work of agricultural workers in organizing and guiding farm production.

Agricultural production is seasonal. Since every farm work must be done in its season, the loss of one day's time in farming will handicap production that much.

Last year some cooperative farms in Kangwon Province, in an attempt to grow all cold-bed rice seedlings in dry fields, prepared cold beds even in sloping plots which lack water supply and are difficult to tend. But the seeds did not sprout well and they had to prepare new beds and sow seeds once again. This not only increased the seed-bed area a great deal but also prevented them from growing rice seedlings properly and made them miss the transplanting season, so that grain output suffered a great loss.

This was because the agricultural officials did their work in a bureaucratic fashion with-

out knowing the situation at lower units and especially because they failed to give meticulous organizational guidance to agricultural production.

To observe the principle of planting the right crop on the right soil at the right time, the functionaries must get rid of bureaucracy and, at the same time, radically improve their organizational guidance to agricultural production.

Now that our country has a well-knit system of specialized agricultural guidance organizations for a satisfactory application of the industrial method of agricultural guidance, it is imperative to thoroughly establish the system of command in agriculture and give coordinated and concrete guidance to all work of agricultural production.

It is not necessary to expand the apparatuses on the ground of establishing the commanding system in agriculture. If industrial telephones are installed so that the higher units can get in touch with the actual conditions at lower units in good time and give unified command in production, the existing apparatuses will be quite enough for the establishment of a commanding system in agriculture and for giving good organizational guidance to agricultural production.

The organizational leadership of agricultural production means giving guidance in ensuring good organization of labour, material supply, care of equipment, land administration and water control. The leading agricultural personnel must properly organize and direct all units of agricultural production to organize labour well, supply materials smoothly, repair equipment timely and take good care of it at all times, and assure land protection and administration and water control well.

Fully meeting the requirements of the Juche farming method is important in the organizational guidance of agricultural production. The agricultural officials must give

proper guidance to do all farm work in a scientific way as required by the Juche farming method.

Fourthly, we must make better use of land.

To make better use of land is very important in our farming. Our arable land is limited, but our population is growing every year. We, therefore, must raise land utilization and continue to increase agricultural production with existing farmland.

All cooperative farms and agricultural workers must set it as an important task to make more effective use of land this year and strive to this end.

What is important in making better use of land is to expand the grain area to the maximum.

As we do poor vegetable and tobacco farming now, the area under vegetables and tobacco is too large and land is not used well. If we do vegetable and tobacco farming well and raise their per-*chongbo* yields, we can produce them much more than now and, at the same time, obtain a wide area to cultivate grain crops.

Pyongyang does vegetable farming well and produces 250 tons per *chongbo*. But the provinces, though they have vast vegetable fields, fail to produce much vegetables. If only all provinces do vegetable farming well and produce 200 tons of vegetables per *chongbo*, they can reduce the vegetable field area by some 40,000 *chongbo* and supply sufficient vegetables to the entire people all the year round. If they thoroughly establish the irrigation system in the vegetable fields, apply fertilizers in a scientific way and raise two or three vegetable crops as excellently as Pyongyang is doing, they can produce 200 tons or even 300 tons of vegetables per *chongbo*. If we reduce the area planted to vegetables by 40,000 *chongbo* to cultivate maize, we can produce 300,000 tons of maize from this area alone.

If we do tobacco farming well in a scientific manner, we can produce more tobacco without enlarging its area. If we bed out the set number of tobacco plants, tend the tobacco fields well and pick tobacco leaves in good time, we can easily produce 4 tons of tobacco per *chongbo*. If we cultivate tobacco in some 20,000 *chongbo* and harvest 4 tons per *chongbo*, we can produce 80,000 tons of tobacco. If we produce 80,000 tons of tobacco a year, we can supply enough to our people and export a great deal to other countries.

In expanding the area sown to grain crops we should lay the main stress on enlarging the area under high-yielding crops. As I have already mentioned many times, now the per-*chongbo* yield of soy beans is low, and so we must not cultivate soy beans on a large scale until we raise them well, but, instead, sow more maize and increase its output.

We must plant hemp and the like widely on the edges of fields. In the past we did so, but not now. Planting hemp on the edges of fields is advantageous, in that it prevents cattle from entering grain fields to eat on the crops, and that we can make ropes of hemp skin.

While working for better use of land, we must strive to obtain new land.

Already at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, we set forth the policy of building terraced fields on a wide scale and obtaining a large area of new land. More new farm land must be obtained by waging a vigorous struggle to implement the policy put forward by the Party Central Committee.

To get new land we must readjust all the lands near the railways and river sites. There are now plenty of idle lands in the neighbourhood of the railways and rivers. If we spread new soil and readjust these lands well, we can turn them into farmlands. Cooperative farms must readjust all such lands and acquire as much land as possible.

We must actively promote the tideland reclamation work. While reclaiming tideland in a big way, we must take proper measures to plant crops in it immediately.

We must also strive to build terraced fields. There are lots of sloping fields yielding poor grain crop now in in-between and mountain areas. We must terrace them all. Needless to say, this is not an easy job. But the building of terraced fields is much easier than tideland reclamation. If we convert sloping fields into terraced ones although this may be somewhat tough work, they can be good fields and we can increase grain output several times. In Kangdong County sloping fields yielding 600-800 kilogrammes of maize per *chongbo* have been terraced to produce 6-7 tons.

We must do our utmost to do farming well and steadily increase grain output. Only

when there is plenty of food, a nation can defend its independence and say its say. If a country fails in farming and begs other countries for food, it can neither uphold independence nor have its say.

Since we have been doing good farming for long and are self-sufficient in food, we can firmly defend independence. We must do farming well in future too not only to continue to meet our own need for food but also to have more food reserves, and thus consolidate national independence and firmly maintain sovereignty.

This year too, the agriculture-first policy must be followed. I believe that the agricultural officials and all farmers will farm well in a scientific manner as required by the Juche method of farming and reap a bumper harvest.

Economic Independence— Material Basis of Political Independence and Sovereignty

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to consolidate the country's political independence and ensure independence completely, it is necessary to build an independent national economy."

An independent national economy is the material guarantee of national prosperity.

If a nation is to defend its independence and sovereignty and enrich and strengthen itself, it should be independent economically. And for economic independence it should build an independent national economy.

Only when a country builds an independent national economy and is fully independent economically can it formulate all its lines and policies and carry them out thoroughly in conformity with the interests of its people.

An economically dependent country cannot but follow others politically and cannot defend the dignity of an independent sovereign state.

Reality shows that a country with no powerful independent national economy cannot exercise its sovereign rights nor can it say and do freely what it wants to.

The building of a powerful independent national economy is all the more imperative

for the developing countries to do away with economic lag and achieve national prosperity because today the imperialists and dominationists are trying more desperately than ever before to establish their economic control over these countries under the name of "aid" and "joint development of backward countries."

Economic independence materially guarantees the people their position as masters of the state and society. This position can be firm when it is guaranteed by economic independence. Only when a country builds an independent national economy and consolidates economic independence can it satisfy fully the increasing material needs of the people and provide them with a more independent and creative life and enables them all to take an active part in the revolution and construction, well aware that they are masters of the state and society.

Only by building an independent national economy is it possible to develop economic relations with other countries on the principle of equality and independence and smash the aggressive, divisive, alienating and scrambling moves of the imperialist-colonialists and dominationists.

The attainment of economic independence, therefore, can be said one of the

important revolutionary tasks confronting the state advocating independence.

As the great leader taught, building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industries and the agricultural produce needed to enrich and strengthen the country and improve the people's living conditions.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Government of our Republic has invariably followed the line of building an independent national economy over the past three decades.

Since the first day of its existence it defined the building of an independent national economy as a matter of vital importance decisive of the fate of the nation and has adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As a result, it has admirably built an independent national economy fed with our own raw materials, run by our own technique and our own cadres, comprehensively developed and equipped with up-to-date technology.

Today our economy satisfies all needs of socialist construction and the people's life with its own production and continues to

develop at a high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic upheavals.

By building a powerful independent national economy our Republic has brought in an era of the greatest national prosperity ever in our nation's long history of 5,000 years and came to vigorously struggle to complete the Juche revolutionary cause, firmly defending its dignity as a socialist independent and sovereign state.

If the non-aligned countries, developing countries, are to build an independent national economy, they should tap their own potentialities to the maximum and, at the same time, strengthen economic and technical cooperation with other new-emerging countries. The third world countries which have vast territories and rich natural resources as well as various good experiences and techniques they acquired in the course of creating a new life should exchange raw materials and technical skills on the principle of filling one another's needs and, in particular, sincerely help and teach one another by exchanging their native technical personnel. Then, they will be able to end the control and plunder of the vicious imperialists and dominationists, shake off economic and technical lag, even without turning to them for help, and to build a prosperous independent and sovereign state.

Ho Jong Ik

Large Spinning Mill Appears at Kanggye

A modern spinning mill with 50,000 spindles was completed to start operation at Kanggye in Chagang Province in the northern region of our country.

This mill produces thread from chemical fibre mass-produced in our country.

It is another monument to the era of the Workers' Party erected under the

great love and concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It will make a great contribution to further increasing the Juche character of our textile industry and improving the people's livelihood during the Second Seven-Year Plan.



"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

"The Amnok-gang River Is Crossed by a Sheet of Paper"

The Amnok-gang River, rising in Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san, is the longest river in our country flowing into the West Sea of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle, struck the Japanese imperialists, crossing and recrossing the river. He crossed the river, when he led the expeditionary force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the homeland for the historic June 4 Pochonbo battle in 1937 to inspire with a hope of national liberation our compatriots suffering under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. On May 18, 1939 he also crossed the river to march into the motherland for operations in Musan area. Each time he led his men through the enemy's tight cordon and made the river-crossing operation success by subtle tactics.

After the victorious Pochonbo battle, he ordered the expeditionary force to withdraw. At dawn on June 5, 1937, the day after the battle his force arrived at the Kushi Dam in the river. A raft was already awaiting his men on the river. It was the very one, by which they had crossed the river on their

march to Pochonbo.

He got his men to cross the river quickly by the raft, float it down the river and withdraw into Mt. Kouyushuishan.

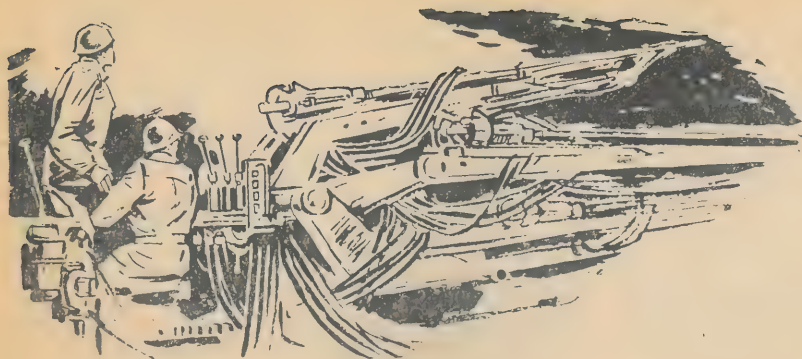
At the urgent report of the attack on Pochonbo, the Okawa-led "special guards" of the Hyesan Police Station came in hot pursuit. They arrived at the Kushi Dam. But there was neither a boat nor an oar on the river. They were dumb with astonishment and only grieved, asking themselves, "Where have the guerrillas gone away? Did they fly over the river? Did they use magic and walk on the river?"

It appeared to them as if by magic that the 150-odd expeditionary force slipped through their tight frontier guard and surprised Pochonbo and recrossed the river through their strict cordon and vanished like the wind.

They only looked vacantly at the mountains beyond the river like a dog gazing at the fence after it lost its chasing hen.

This news went from mouth to mouth and produced a legend: "General Kim Il Sung let tens of thousands of his men cross the Amnok-gang River by a sheet of paper."





Conversation

Efforts Concentrated on Collieries in Anju District

Recently our magazine's journalist conversed with manager of the Anju District Coal Complex about the struggle of the colliers for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the prospect of the complex.

Follows their conversation:

Journalist: Giving on-the-spot guidance to South Pyongan Province last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that a sharp rise in coal output at the Anju District Coal Complex is of great importance in the settlement of the fuel-power problem in our country and the rapid development of the national economy as a whole. And the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea pointed out that the key to stepped-up socialist economic construction at present lies in rapidly developing the mining industry, the first process of production, and set forth concrete tasks to rapidly increase coal production by concentrating efforts on the collieries in the Anju district under the slogan "Every effort for increased production of coal!"

This, I think, is because the Anju District Coal Complex is the largest producer of high caloric coal in our country and is closely connected with industrial develop-

ment in the western region of our country.

Manager: That is why our coal complex is said as assuming the role of paving the way to the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

As you know, only when our complex feeds them abundantly with good coal, thermal power stations, iron and steel works, cement factories and textile and other light industrial mills in the western region can run at full capacity and steadily increase their production.

Journalist: Your colliers are gaining brilliant results every day at all posts—prospecting, pit construction, tunnelling, coal cutting, carriage, care and service of machines and equipment, etc. I was deeply impressed by their revolutionary way of work.

Manager: Well aware that they do an important work for the Party and the revolution and feeling a high sense of pride and responsibility for their job, our colliers are working new miracles and innovations every day in production and construction. This is clearly proved by the fact that last year our coal output exceeded that at the end of the Six-Year Plan 2.1 times.

Journalist: Your colliers' revolutionary zeal is very high, I see.

Manager: You may say so for sure. Of late the workers of the colliery construction enterprise tunnelled by a new advanced method the running sand-mud stratum in a pit only in 13 days, which had taken them a few months before, and worked a new miracle in pit construction. Several days later constructors of other pit shortened the time of tunnelling such stratum again by more than a half, by working out a new method with their collective wisdom and strength, thus throwing the whole complex into the whirlpool of the speed campaign.

Journalist: Tunnelling and coal hewing are also no exception.

Manager: We have kept tunnelling definitely ahead of coal cutting and prepared many cutting faces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We can say it is a common law in the development of the mining industry to conduct tunnelling before other work...."

Maintaining the tunnelling pace ahead of cutting in the coal mine means preparing the cutting faces."

True to the instructions of the great leader, the An Ik-led tunnelling platoon of the Taehyang pit tunnels 600 metres, 1,004 metres at maximum, every month at faces through the high-speed tunnelling movement. The Kim Hyo Gyong-led platoon of the youth pit tunnels 411.5 metres a month at a single tunnelling face. We promptly got the whole complex to follow their example and enlisted all our tunnellers in the high-speed tunnelling movement. Through their energetic efforts we have already prepared many cutting faces so as to further increase our coal output.

Colliers have overfulfilled their production plan





A mechanized underground face

Journalist: I have heard that the Paek Hak Song-led coal cutting company of the Taehyang pit hewed 45,000 tons of coal a month of late, reaching an all-time high in the history of the mine.

Manager: It is no easy task for a company to cut such an amount of coal a month. The figure is a half of the Anju coal mine's output in the pre-liberation year of 1944. This means that pit work is done by highly efficient modern machines. Many other coal hewing companies can also cut that much of coal a month.

Journalist: A sharp rise in coal output needs an innovation in carriage operation, I think.

Manager: As you see, prompt removal of dirt and speedy carriage of cut coal are important to steadily increase production. We pay deep attention to this matter; we are striving to introduce large, modern and high-speed means of carriage—enlarging coal cars, building new drifts, reinforcing rails and applying remote control.

Journalist: The level of your complex's technical equipment is very high. So you can mine more coal through the better care and service of machines and equipment and the sharp raise of their utilization, I think.

Manager: You are right. Our complex has an equipment repair enterprise which is doing its work well. The workers of the enterprise repaired 2,000 iron props and over 1,000 crossbeams and made a chain conveyer of which we are short in a month and a half in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, contributing to cutting more coal. They are now producing large quantities of accessories of transloaders and other large and modern machines and equipment including chains and friction plates for the faces.

Journalist: As all units of the complex support well the faces in close coordination, coal output is steadily rising.

Manager: We, while working to increase the production capacity of the existing mines, are striving to open new mines.

Journalist: As the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea pointed out, bright is the prospect of your complex during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

Manager: Deposits of high caloric coal in our district are estimated at thousands of millions of tons at present.

The great leader gave us a task of boosting our coal production capacity in the near future to 15 million tons by increasing the production capacity of the existing col-

lieries and energetically pushing forward the construction of many new large and modern pits. Now the state is taking active measures to augment its investments in our complex and sufficiently supply modern machines and equipment and materials.

The state is also to build a harbour to carry coal by boat without relying entirely on railways. It will build dwellings for 2,000 families every year and turn our district into a modern large city for colliers, and establish industrialized pig and duck plants and set up more welfare service establishments for the workers.

Journalist: Bright indeed is the prospect of your complex. From modern multi-storied apartment houses into which 1,500 families moved last year and collieries to be newly opened, I can see clearly the bright future of the Anju district which will become a dependable large high-caloric coal production base for the country.

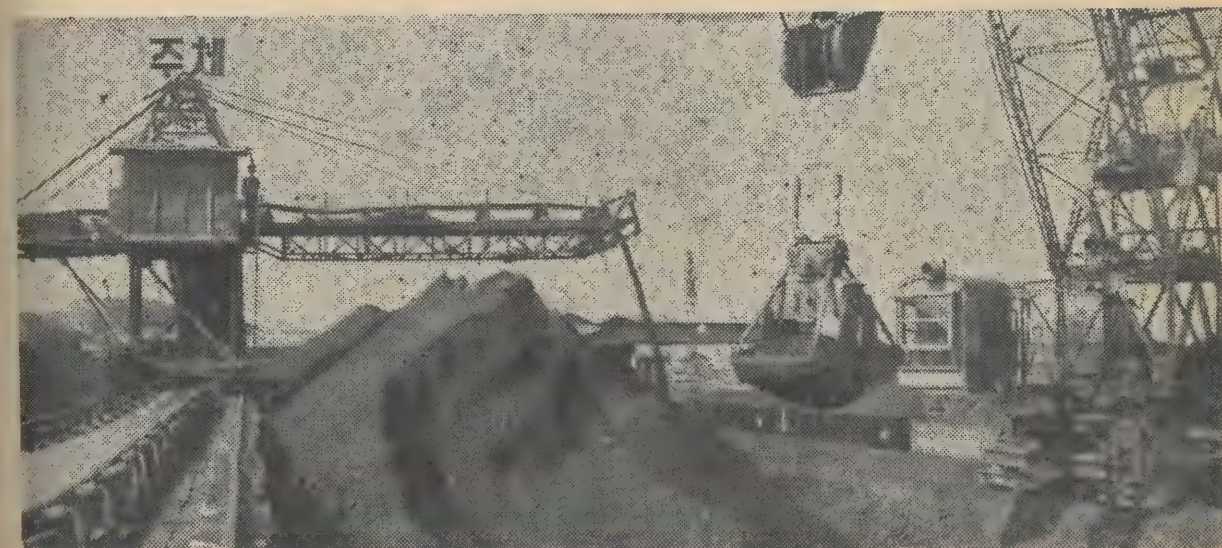
Manager: The struggle to hasten the future is now gaining momentum.

Since the beginning of the new year many pits have already started operation and coal cutters, combined tunnellers, hydraulic combined mechanical props, compressors, loaders and other mining means and various conveyers are arriving in large numbers at our complex from machine factories throughout the country.

With the powerful support of the whole country our coal output continues to rise. Our coal cutters, who are dashing ahead at a new Chollima speed, the "Anju speed," are full of a firm determination to fulfil without fail their coal production assignment for this year, 2 times higher than that for last year.

Journalist: Thank you for your good words. I wish you greater success in your work.

A part of the coal yard





On the Juche Idea (3)

The Basis of the Juche Idea

The ideological and theoretical basis of the immortal Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything."

Man is the master of all things, because he takes the highest place, of all things, in the world and he is the only being who controls them. And man is the decisive factor in everything, because he plays the decisive role in changing and developing the world.

Man's position as the master of all things and his role as the decisive factor in everything are closely united.

Man's role is decided by his position and his position as master of all things is guaranteed by his role.

Man plays the decisive role in remaking nature and society as he is the master of all things. And as he is the decisive factor in everything he can be the master who controls nature and society.

The theory that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything is a scientific one based on his nature.

Man is an independent and creative social being. We can see this clearly in the fact that he is not controlled by the surrounding world but reforms nature and society in accordance with his will and demand. Man

has such nature because he has independent consciousness and creative ability.

Man has ideological consciousness.

All acts of man are regulated by his ideological consciousness. As he has independent ideological consciousness man does not blindly adapt himself to the outer world but remakes it purposefully in conformity with his will and demand.

Man has creative ability.

He has an ability to understand the laws of the world and transform it.

As man is the most developed and powerful being in this world with independent consciousness and creative ability he can be an independent and creative being in the relations with the objective world, the master of the world and the decisive factor in everything.

The theory that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything is a scientific one based on a new elucidation of the essential characteristics of the change and development of the world.

The appearance of the world and the character of its development changed radically after the rise of mankind.

In the prehuman time there had been nothing in the world which could control and remake nature.

After the emergence of mankind, however, the world was placed under human control and it was changed and developed by creative human activities.

But there are things as yet in the world which change and develop according to their own laws of movement, outside human control.

With the lapse of time and with social progress more and more things come within human control and man's action on the change and development of the world increases.

In this way man's position and role in the world rise higher and the world steadily develops into a man-centered one.

The theory that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything is the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of the whole system and content of the Juche idea.

On the basis of this theory, the Juche idea evolves and systematizes the revolutionary world outlook, revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics and the methodology of the revolution.

On the basis of the above-mentioned philosophical theory, the Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung provides us with a man-centered correct view of nature and society and a powerful weapon to understand and transform the world.

It also expounds the laws of social progress with man as the central factor and strongly encourages the working masses to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life.

On the basis of this philosophical theory, the Juche idea evolves the revolutionary theory with the working masses as the central factor and presents the strategy and tactics of the revolution based on their role.

Also on the basis of this theory, the Juche idea gives revolutionary theories for all aspects of the transformation of nature and society, provides correct answers to all problems arising in the revolution and construction, clarifies the tasks of each revolutionary stage and the ways for their fulfilment, and presents strategic and tactical principles to be observed throughout the whole period of socialist construction.

The Juche idea also expounds the methodology of the revolution on the basis of the said philosophical theory.

On this theory the Juche idea advances the independent and creative stands as the fundamental stand and method to be maintained by the popular masses in the revolution and construction without fail.



Great Historic Event

Our people significantly greet the 46th anniversary of the historic Wangjae-san Meeting organized and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The meeting was a great historic event which marked a radical turn in the development of the whole Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army expanded and strengthened rapidly its ranks only in one year after its birth on April 25, 1932 and relying on the guerrilla bases, conducted brisk military and political activities, dealing heavy blows to the Japanese imperialists.

Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists mobilized huge troops and intensified "punitive operations" against the guerrilla bases, and blockaded the bases economically to crush the Korean revolution in its infancy. Meanwhile, they made desperate efforts to ward off the great revolutionary influence of the armed struggle on the homeland.

The prevailing situation urgently called for smashing the desperate manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists and extending the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland, holding higher the revolutionary banner.

The great leader had paid deep attention to the revolutionary movement at home and laid foundations to spread the anti-Japanese armed struggle there.

He sent into the homeland the students of middle schools in Longjing city when he conducted revolutionary activities in Kirin,

armed groups of the Korean Revolutionary Army and political workers after the Chialun Meeting held in June 1930 and the attendants of the Mingyuehkuo Meeting held in December 1931 on the mission of exerting the revolutionary influence on the people in the homeland and steadily revolutionizing northern Korea including Onsong along the Tuman-gang River.

Basing himself on the results attained in the revolutionization of the people in the northern border area along the Tuman-gang River and in order to settle the urgent problems raised by the revolutionary development of our country at that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led a KPRA unit into the Onsong area in March 1933 through a valley at Liangshuichuantzu on the opposite side of the Tuman-gang River.

In Mt. Wangjae-san he met the heads of the underground revolutionary organizations in the Onsong area and political workers and people from different places and had a full understanding of the situation of the homeland and their activities and highly praised them for their successes.

He held the historic Wangjae-san Meeting on March 11 and made a speech "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland."

At the meeting he reviewed and analyzed the results of the struggle for one year after the birth of the KPRA and the then revolutionary situation and advanced new strategic and tactical policies for expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and further developing the Korean revolution as a whole.

He said that in order to expand and

develop the armed struggle into the homeland, it was necessary, first of all, to set up semi-guerrilla zones over broad areas in the homeland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to spread and develop the armed struggle into the homeland, we should wage a more forceful struggle to establish and consolidate more semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland adjacent to the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River." ("To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

The semi-guerrilla zone means the revolutionized area which, though apparently under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, was controlled and guided by the guerrillas in reality.

The great leader said that in order to set up many semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland adjacent to the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River the KPRA should vigorously carry on its combat activities in the border areas and the underground political workers in the homeland unite and revolutionize broad masses and set up agitating points where necessary.

His policy of establishing the semi-guerrilla zones was an absolutely correct policy to lay strong politico-military bases and supply bases for spreading the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and mass base for rapidly expanding the anti-Japanese armed ranks.

At the meeting the great leader set forth a policy of uniting closely the whole nation as a single political force and organizing and mobilizing it in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What is necessary next is to firmly rally the whole nation as a single political force in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In order to expand and develop the armed struggle into the homeland and win the historical cause of national liberation, we must firmly unite all sections of the masses with anti-Japanese inclinations under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front based on the worker-peasant alliance." (Ibid., p. 10.)

In order to rally the whole nation as a single political force, the great leader said, it was necessary to unite all those who hated the Japanese imperialists and truly

The marker erected where the great leader first set his foot on the soil of the homeland for his operation there, after crossing the Tuman-gang River



wanted the country's liberation, under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front, irrespective of property status, education, residence or sex; and, to do this, it was imperative to set up legal and illegal mass organizations under different names to suit the characteristic features of the given localities, get broad masses into them and give them revolutionary education in diverse ways.

This policy was totally just in view of both the character of our revolution with anti-Japanese national liberation as its main content and of the then situation in which the reactionary offensive of Japanese imperialism against the Korean people was intensified as never before.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also advanced the policy of closely combining the mass movement with the preparatory work for the expansion and development of the armed struggle into the homeland.

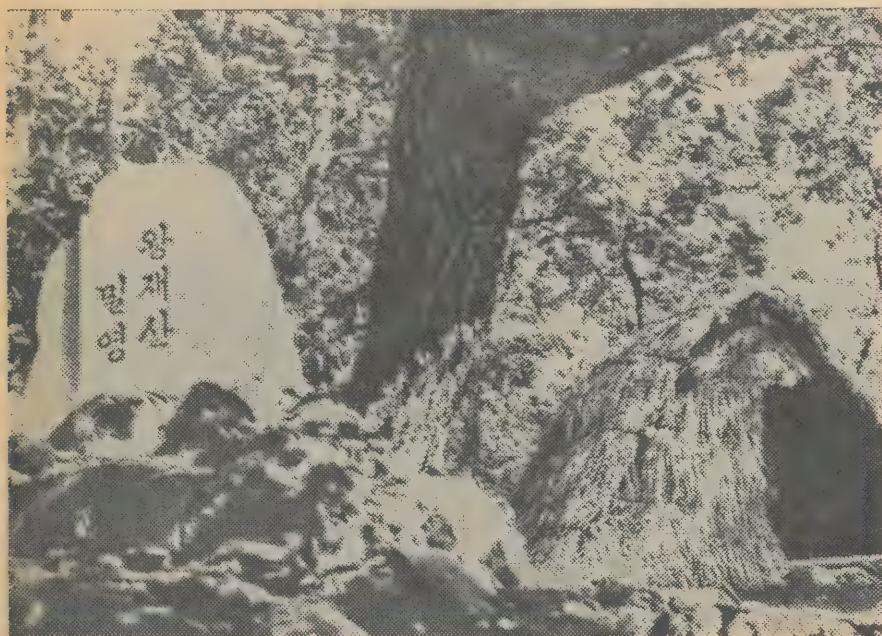
This was a most revolutionary policy which newly clarified the position, role and correlation of the organized armed struggle by the standing revolutionary armed forces

and the mass struggle in the national liberation struggle.

Armed struggle is the most active and decisive form of struggle in the national liberation revolution. Only when the mass struggles in various forms were energetically waged in different parts of the country in combination with the armed struggle, the Japanese imperialist colonial rule could be shaken to the core and the armed struggle develop more mightily with the support of the broad masses of the people.

The great leader, pointing to the need to make full preparations for founding a revolutionary party of a new type, put forward the task to train Juche-type revolutionaries tried and tested in practical struggle and expand their ranks.

Indeed, the strategic and tactical policies advanced by the great leader at the Wangjae-san Meeting were a bright torch which led to smashing the insidious manoeuvres of the enemy and brought about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle; and they were an unfading militant banner which illumined the way to



The Wangjaesan secret camp and its monument

The Wangjaesan Revolutionary Museum



national liberation with the rays of Juche.

After the meeting, the great leader wisely organized and led the struggle to carry through the policies.

The result was that the semi-guerrilla zones were established in the northern border area and around the guerrilla bases—liberated areas. The semi-guerrilla zones served as a supply base supporting morally and materially the KPRA and the guerrilla bases, as the military strongholds of the KPRA in its guerrilla activities and as the invisible bastions of revolution training the revolutionary forces through the organizations.

After the meeting the underground revolutionary organizations as well as the anti-Japanese mass organizations of various types were formed and spread over a wide area in the northern border area of our country and the mass struggle was extensively conducted in combination with the armed struggle.

As a result, even under the cruel fascist suppression of the Japanese imperialists, the preparatory work to found a party and the united front movement dynamically went ahead and all the anti-Japanese forces united closely around the great leader as a single political force.

The historic advance of the great leader

Comrade Kim Il Sung into the homeland and the Wangjae-san Meeting are of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people and the communist movement.

The historic Wangjae-san Meeting was a meeting where the revolutionary banner of Juche was held high in the Korean revolution and, according to its policies and through the struggle for their implementation, the Korean revolution moved from victory to victory along the road of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, breaking through all difficulties and ordeals.

It also greatly contributed to expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and further developing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle throughout the country, thereby hastening the cause of national liberation.

The Wangjae-san Meeting gave a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists who were running amuck to invade the continent and greatly encouraged the world's fighting revolutionary people, and its strategic and tactical policies made a lasting contribution to the development of the revolutionary theories.

Kim Sun Ryong

School Appears First from War Ruins

—Story about Fatherly Concern for the Changjon Primary School in Pyongyang—

The great Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) ended in victory for our people.

But our people suffered immeasurable damages from the war due to the barbarities of the sworn enemy, the US imperialist aggressors. War ruins were so severe that not a single piece of brick was left sound in Pyongyang immediately after the war.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people emerged from the war ruins courageously into the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

It was in the summer of 1954 that Pyongyang began to put on the looks of the revolutionary capital as we see today.

Grand modern buildings of the same design went up high like markers of a new Pyongyang at the foot of Mansudae Hill and on the side of the Taedong-gang River and at other best places of the capital. They were today's Oesong, Tonghung and Pongji Senior Middle Schools, Changjon and Taedongmun Primary Schools and other schools.

Opinions were diverse on how to rebuild Pyongyang levelled to the ground by the three-year war. Some constructors said that they should start with removing piles of broken bricks, filling up bomb craters and laying roads; others said that they should begin with erecting central government buildings. They had to restore the war-destroyed iron bridge and footbridge over the Taedong-gang River and factories at an early date.

At such time a construction unit in the capital had an honourable task to erect a public building. As soon as its lot was fixed, men started its construction in high spirits. But unexpectedly they got a new order. It was to leave what they had started and build a school.

Labour Hero So Chan Sik recalled those days or 25 years ago:

"The great leader said that though central government offices were not good as yet, it was more imperative to build schools at the earliest possible date. So we stopped the construction of the government building and started to build the Changjon Primary School (Pyongyang Junior Middle School 2 at the time) now standing in majesty at the foot of Mansudae Hill.

The respected and beloved leader sent us the design of a school. It was a four-storeyed modern school and was the best of school buildings in those days. When the whole country lay in heaps of cinder, he had designed such fine schools for the rising generation...."

Encouraged immensely by his great love, the constructors completed three months ahead of the set time the school which was scheduled for the end of that year. Thus pupils and newcomers of the school which had been in dugouts during the war greeted the 1954 school year at the new big school house built at a place he had picked out on the design sent by him. The great leader visited it on September 26 that year. He looked at it for a long while and said smiling all over, "You have built well. You must erect

more schools like this."

With a joyful heart he inspected the school. In a class in grammar lesson on the second floor, he opened a pupil's pencil case, took a pencil out of it and tried it on his pocketbook. Then he sat on a chair to see if desks were comfortable for pupils. Feeling something more to be wanted from even such a fine school, he, coming up the stairs to the second floor, measured its width by the eye and instructed to widen the stairs of schools to be built.

It is his consistent policy to give educational work definite priority over all other work and spare nothing for it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Since the first day of its leadership of the revolution and construction, our Party has paid close attention to educational work. At

every stage of the revolution our Party mapped out a correct educational policy and carried it out thoroughly, the whole Party and state bending every effort on educational work."

Starting to guide the building of a new country after national liberation, he placed the pencil problem on the agenda of the first meeting of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea and led our people to begin the economic construction of new Korea with the production of pencils. He directed to school construction the rice contributed by peasants to the state out of their patriotism and started a new history of our Juche architecture with the construction of Kim Il Sung University.

Thanks to his original educational policy our education in the pre-war days was at a very high level in its content and material

Part of the Changjon Primary School in Pyongyang the great leader had cared to build first immediately after the war





All children of this school are top honour pupils

foundation.

The US imperialist aggressors, however, severely destroyed the foundations of our education in the three-year war. More than 5,000 schools were reduced to ashes by the barbarous indiscriminate bombing of the US imperialist air pirates.

Under the sagacious guidance and deep concern of the great leader the "land of education" today rose from war ruins.

Giving on-the-spot guidance in the hard days of the war, he said to children that he would care to build fine schools first after the victorious war. On the third day after the armistice he instructed the Cabinet of the DPRK to adopt a decision on preparing for the 1953-1954 school year. On August 21, 1953, less than a month after the end of the war, he convened a national conference of educationists in Pyongyang where he gave a highly important teaching on the restoration and construction of schools.

According to his earnest teaching and under his deep concern priority was given to the construction of schools at all levels in the revolutionary capital and all parts of the country immediately after the armistice.

As a result, universal compulsory primary

education was introduced in 1956 in our country and universal compulsory secondary education was enforced in 1958 for the first time in the East. In 1967 universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced and since 1972 universal compulsory 11-year education has been in force.

In our country now children and students accounting for more than half the population receive free education at state expense and all working people acquired the general knowledge of the secondary school graduate standard and above and they are now studying hard to intellectualize the whole society. Thus, ours has become a "land of education," a "land of learning."

The great leader visited again the Changjon Primary School on September 1, 1975, 21 years after his first visit.

That was the historic day when universal compulsory 11-year education was completely introduced in our country.

He acknowledged the cheers of school children in a whirlpool of joy and emotion by raising his hand and kindly told them to enter classrooms.

At the entrance to the school he looked round at the school building full of emotion

and said: "This is a school which was the first after the war to appear as a model school, you see. It is quite long since I was here." He went up the stairs to the second floor as he did 21 years ago and inspected classrooms.

When he went into a first-year classroom, six-year olds, who had just entered the school thanks to the universal compulsory 11-year education, all stood up and saluted him, sparkling their eyes like stars.

He lovingly looked at them, stroked their cheeks, let them count and read and write and was greatly satisfied with their study.

Then he met teachers of the school.

He looked round at them and asked when he was there after the war.

The school mistress Kim Su Bok rose.

She started to teach in this school immediately after the ceasefire, when she was a girl with bobbed hair, and had grown to be a Labour Heroine and school mistress under the loving care of the great leader.

Feeling boundlessly grateful for his great fatherly love and kindness, she replied in tears that he visited the school on September

26, 1954 though he was busy with state cares.

The great leader said in a low voice full of emotion that it was just after the school was built.

Then he stressed that the complete introduction of universal compulsory 11-year education in our country was a great victory in our cultural revolution.

He gave a highly important teaching which would serve as a guide in bringing into full play the great vitality of the 11-year compulsory education and rearing the rising generation into Juche-type communist revolutionaries and posed for a photograph with teachers of the school before he left it.

Under the far-reaching plan and deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, this school, one of many schools forming a forest in our country, stands proudly at the sunny foot of Mansudae Hill as a lasting revolutionary monument symbolic of our "land of education" always going ahead and advancing the future under the bright rays of his "Theses on Socialist Education".

Pak Gi Sik

All pupils of this school can play more than one musical instrument





Great Love Associated with Vegetable Farms for the Capital

On the eastern edge of Pyongyang, the capital, we can see the red soil typical of the hilly Pyongyang peneplain.

Now the Oryu, Changchon, Soshin, Sosamjong and other cooperative farm villages nestle comfortably on the peneplain undulating with high and low hills as far as the eye can reach.

In the past the plain was barren and suffered from drought. Even a short spell of sunshine cracked fields and dried up crops.

Today, however, there appeared vegetable farms amply supplying fresh vegetables to the Pyongyang citizens all the year round on this plain.

This great change is entirely due to the warm fatherly love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for our people.

One day immediately after liberation. The great leader, in company with a functionary, visited the Mangil village (today's Kumchondong, Mangyongdae District).

The village on the Taedong-gang riverside was known for its vegetable farming from old times. But its vegetable crop was poor in the year before his visit because the fields were flooded by the rains. Though, the year when the great leader visited it its vegetable crop was excellent thanks to good weather. The respected and beloved leader, always deeply concerned about the people's life, was very delighted at the good vegetable crop.

Talking about vegetable farming with villagers, he learned that their vegetable farming was unstable.

The income they earned from vegetable

farming in a year of good weather was enough to last them two years. So they were little concerned about their vegetable farming and the Pyongyang citizens hardly ate vegetables in the year of bad weather.

The great leader saw the essential weakness of vegetable farming in our country from the village and deeply studied how to settle the vegetable problem for the Pyongyang citizens and all other people.

Until then the peasants and even the scientists had known vegetable to grow only on the riverside or sandy low lands.

Flood was fatal to vegetable farming in such areas. And such alluvial lands were limited in our country.

With speculative vegetable farming in such lands it was impossible to solve the vegetable problem for the people. Immediately after liberation, the great leader visited rural areas around Pyongyang to find the right land for vegetable farming.

He found the vast peneplain on the eastern edge of Pyongyang and thought if irrigation was introduced, stable vegetable farming could be done in the peneplain which was not affected by flood. One day he, with agricultural scientists, went out to the Ryokpo District, Pyongyang, where he spoke to the peasants, who had done farming from generation to generation there, about his plan to irrigate the red soil of the peneplain and cultivate vegetables for the capital population.

They, who had neither done nor thought of vegetable farming before liberation, could not understand his plan.

After that he frequented there regardless of the weather to put into effect his plan and he got peasants to cultivate vegetable there on an experimental basis immediately after the ceasefire.

He spent April 15, 1954, the first significant national holiday our people greeted after the victorious war, at the Sosamjong village, Ryokpo District, giving direction in experimental vegetable farming.

He visited there three times that year and afterwards he frequented there. He instructed peasants to irrigate the red soil with the water of the Taedong-gang River 4 kilometres away and improve it.

Under his careful guidance they succeeded in vegetable farming. Practice showed that if they irrigated and improved the red soil they could do stable vegetable farming, unaffected by flood.

He studied more scientifically the position of vegetable fields and their conditions and put forward a wise policy to create vegetable fields in the hilly land and establish an effective irrigation system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to increase vegetable production, we should create vegetable fields in rather high lands where rain water does not stay long so as to gather a stable harvest every year."

According to the great leader's policy, large-scale vegetable farms appeared on the vast Pyongyang peneplain.

This was a new turn in the vegetable farming of our country.

The great leader suggested to introduce sprinkler irrigation in all vegetable fields in

Pyongyang and did not spare valuable steel and other materials and machines for irrigation.

As a result, by the spring of 1969 sprinkler irrigation had been introduced in more than 2,000 hectares of vegetable fields in Pyongyang and an unprecedentedly bumper crop visited the industrialized vegetable fields that year.

Some cooperative farms produced over 100 tons of vegetable per hectare, 300 tons at maximum.

This was indeed a miraculous increase as compared with those days when vegetable farming depended only on weather on low lands by the riverside.

Now the vegetable problem was completely settled for the Pyongyang citizens who had suffered from shortage of vegetable because of flood and drought and they came to export vegetable to other countries.

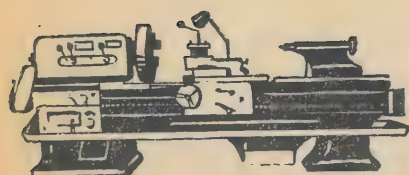
The great leader directed the peasants to widely introduce the Juche-based vegetable farming methods such as the phased production of various vegetables and cared to produce new seeds of vegetable for early spring and August and September so as to produce vegetables irrespective of season.

He saw to it that the experiences gained by himself in vegetable farming for the capital were spread throughout the country in a short time, so as to reap a rich crop of vegetable every year in different parts of the country including the mountainous areas in the northern section.

Today our people are amply supplied with fresh vegetables all the year round.

Kwon Il Sik





Story about Universal Lathe "Yonggam"

The March 13 Fishing Machine Factory in the northern section of our country was a small flax-rope factory.

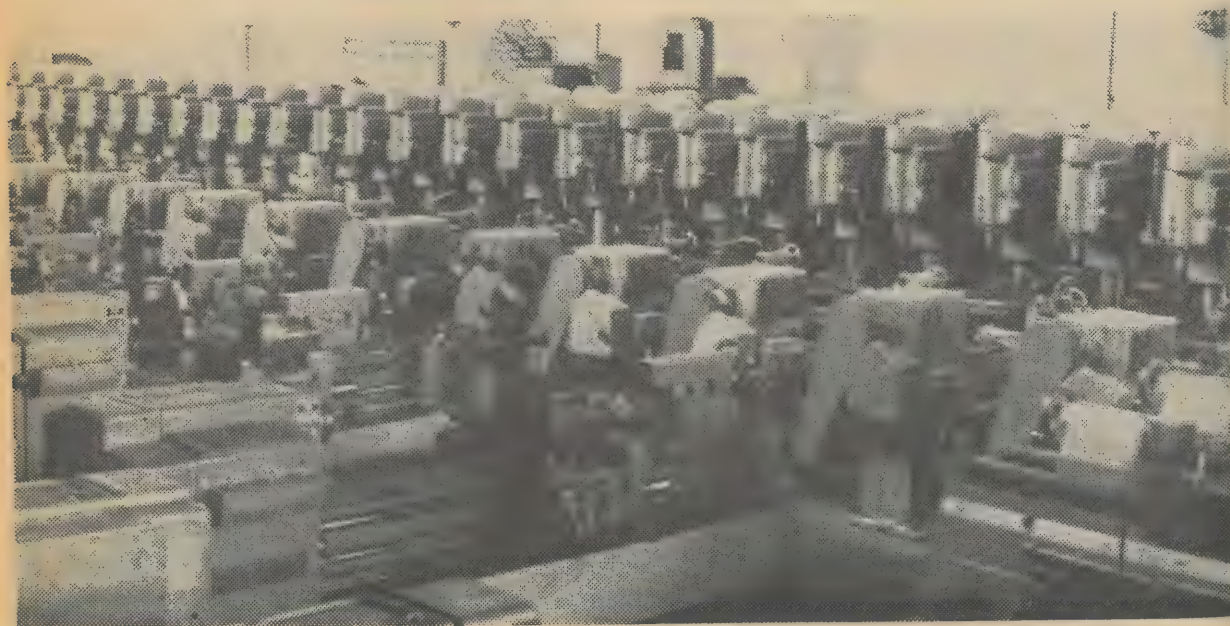
In the compound of this factory you can see the monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an attractive small building beside it. The latter houses two lathes. One is a single-purpose lathe and the other is a universal lathe.

The universal lathe bears a sign on which letters "The machine about which the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot teaching on March 13, 1959" are written with all heart.

This is the lathe "Yonggam" (Courage).

It has an immortal story about the machine-tool multiplying movement which marked a radical turn in the development of our engineering industry 20 years ago.

Lathes of high precision are mass-produced

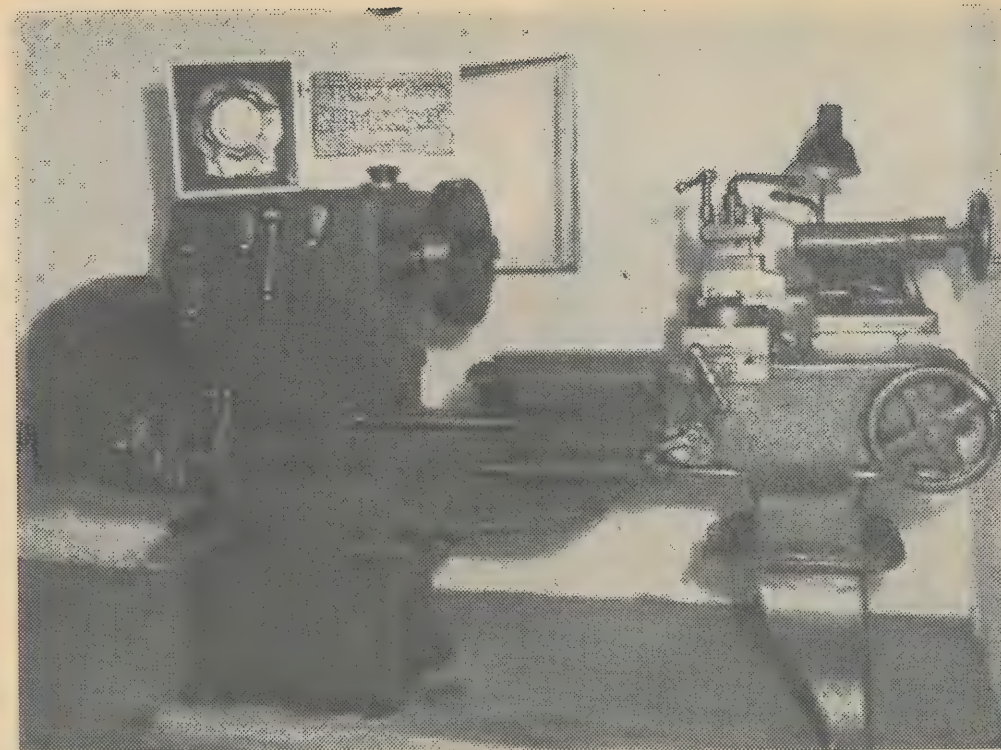


The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the historic Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in September 1958 when the building of the foundations of socialism was in full swing in our country.

At the meeting he advanced the slogan "Iron and machinery are the kings of industry!" and set forth a wise policy of rapidly developing the metallurgical and engineering industries. He urged the entire Party members and the working people to combat conservatism and passivity in all fields of the national economy and think and act boldly in order to bring about a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

The meeting adopted a letter to all Party members in the name of the Party Central Committee.

On March 13, 1959 when the whole country was on a grand march to put into effect



The universal lathe "Yonggam" inspected by the great leader

the decision of the Plenary Meeting and the Party's call, the great leader visited this small nameless factory while giving on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province.

He was warmly welcomed by the workers and kindergarten children at the entrance of the factory and went first to the nursery and kindergarten. He asked if milk was regularly supplied to children and talked with dormitory workers and looked well after their life with fatherly affection.

Then he asked the functionaries in detail about the situation of the factory.

A leading functionary told him that they, upholding the decision of the September Plenary Meeting, had built a cupola by themselves and made an air hammer and new lathes with three old machines to equip the repair and maintenance shop. The great leader was much pleased and made his way to the shop. He saw the hammer and furnace alternately and treadled the hammer himself and looked round it.

He closely followed every movement of the hammer and asked who made this machine.

He attentively listened to the hammer operator who made it and highly praised him, clapping his hand warmly.

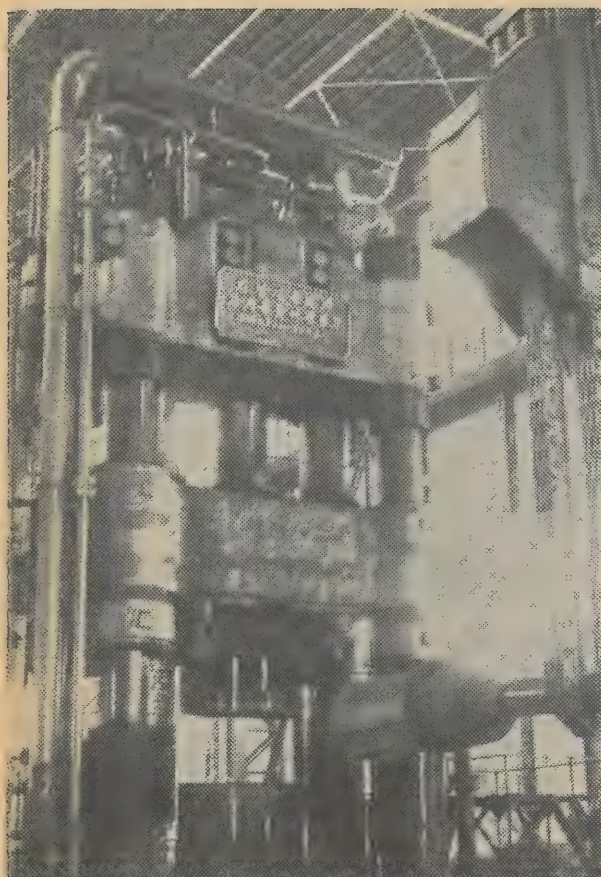
In the next room he watched carefully a new single-purpose lathe shaping bolt at full speed and an all-purpose lathe in assemblage and said to the suite that the factory workers were bold and courageous and that they were doctors of machine, worker-doctors, and warmly grasped the greasy hands of the workers.

That day he also looked round the cupola and said in this vein:

It is brave and bold that this factory has built a cupola for itself to melt iron and made new machine tools with three old machines.

This is like a heavy industry factory.

This is one of the factories which won the combat against the mystification of technique, upholding the red letter of the Party. This factory is qualified to put up the Party's slogan "Iron and machinery are the kings of industry." We must widely conduct a machine-tool multiplying movement, following this factory's example.



At that time the functionaries of the factory did not understand why the great leader was so much satisfied with the machine tools made by their workers. He saw there a new bud, a spark, for a new great mass movement, a machine-tool multiplying movement.

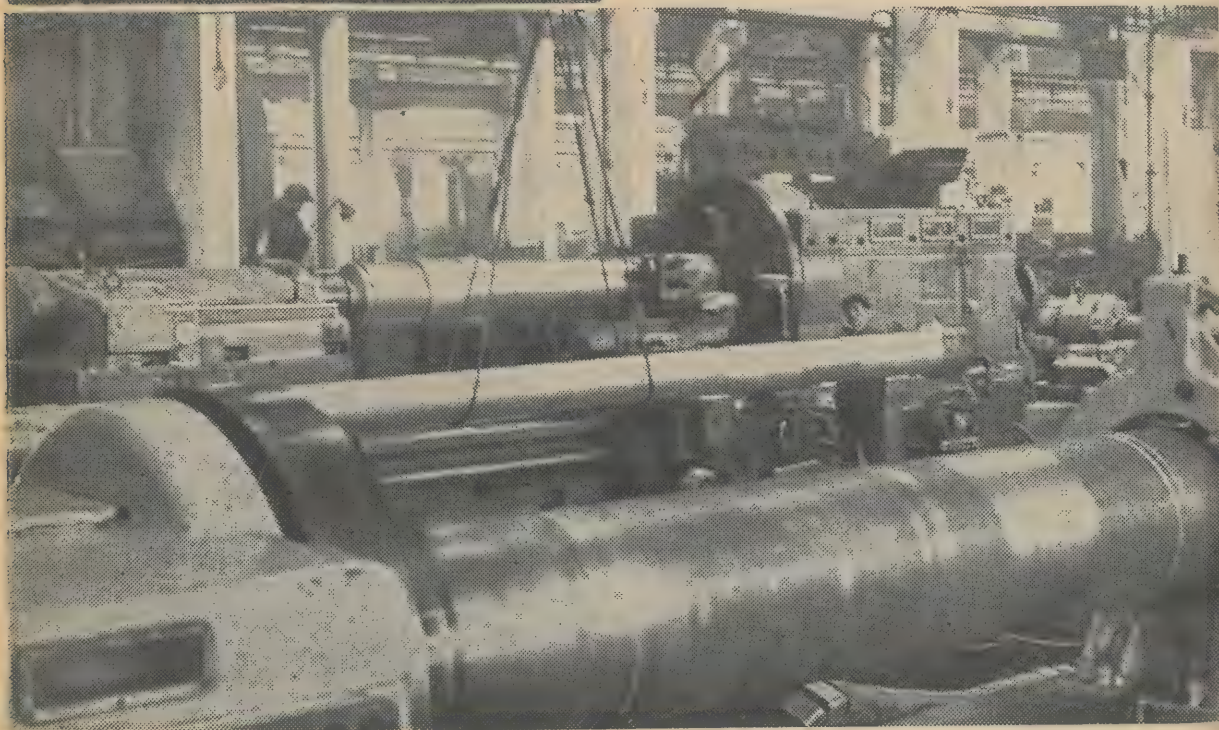
At the Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee held in May that year, the great leader instructed to adopt the decision on every machine tool begetting more than one machine tool at all factories and enterprises, following the example of this factory, thereby more than doubling the number of machine tools within a year.

The machine-tool multiplying movement swept all areas of socialist construction, which led to the production of more than 13,000 machine tools in excess of the state plan only in one year.

The movement smashed the mystification of

The 6,000-ton press made with our own technique

Workers of the Ryongsong Machinery Plant make innovations in the production of ordered equipment



machinery and technique in different branches and gave our workers confidence that they could manufacture any large and complex machines with their own efforts and technique.

They made 8-metre turning lathe, 3,000-ton press, multi-axle boring machine, hobbing lathe, large-size transformers and generators and other large-size and special machine tools, which they had thought it impossible for them to make.

Indeed, this movement marked a great turn in the development of our engineering industry and the technical revolution and greatly contributed to laying the material and technical foundations of the socialist construction.

The workers and technicians of the March 13 Fishing Machine Factory, the cradle of the historic machine-tool multiplying movement, gave the name "Yonggam" to the all-purpose lathe for which the great leader highly praised

ed them and produced more than 50 machine-tools and looms that year and more than trebled the production capacity of their factory as they had determined.

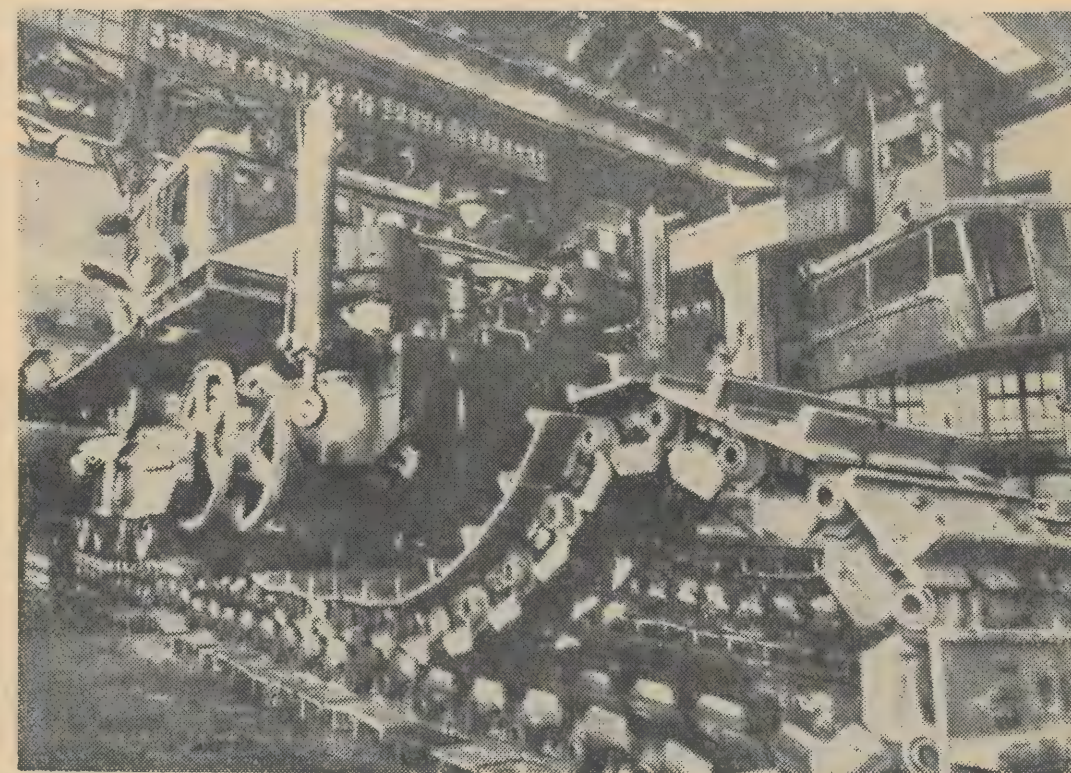
Afterwards they made more than 150 machine tools of various kinds to completely re-equip their factory and greatly contributed to building up the material and technical foundations of the local industry factories in the country.

Today this factory is producing various machines and equipment needed to make modern fishing boats with scientific apparatuses.

The workers and technicians of this factory, who have covered a proud path along with the glorious lathe "Yonggam", are now working hard to carry out the magnificent Second Seven-Year Plan under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Kwon Si Hyok

300-hp bulldozers are mass-produced



The New Fisheries Guidance System

At the recent Enlarged Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Hamhung, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a highly important teachings on improving the guidance and management of our socialist fisheries and further modernizing and scientizing them.

Especially, at the meeting he made a scientific analysis of the actual state of our fisheries which have entered a higher stage of development and put forward a wise policy of establishing a new fisheries guidance system designed to further strengthen guidance in the state-run fisheries and guide the cooperative fisheries by an industrial method and fully expounded the direction and ways to bring about a radical turn in the development of our fishing industry.

The new system established by him consists of the Fisheries Commission and the Ministry of Fisheries directing state-run fisheries and the General Bureau for Cooperative Fisheries Guidance at the centre, of the Provincial Fisheries Management Bureau guiding state-run fisheries and the Provincial Cooperative Fisheries Management Committee guiding cooperative fisheries and of the County Council of Fishermen's Cooperatives elected by representatives of fishermen's cooperatives.

The new cooperative fisheries guidance organs are to directly control and guide by an industrial method fishermen's cooperatives and responsibly undertake technical guidance, supply of materials and repair of boats for fishing workteams of cooperative farms and organs and enterprises.

To ensure substantial guidance by an industrial method, they are to have enough technical personnel in their service, well equip shipyards, ship-repair factories and shops, fishing tackle factories, material sub-agencies and depots and place plenty of material and technical means at their disposal so that they can help their subordinate organs effectively.

The new system asks for rationally organizing fishery enterprises and improving their management and operation. Inshore fishing fleets or inshore fishing workteams are separated from state-run fishery stations to form inshore fishery stations. As completely cost-accounting enterprises, state-run inshore fishery stations are to effect income distribution in the same way as fishermen's cooperatives. The fishermen's cooperatives are to reinforce inshore fishing workteams and sub-workteams and introduce the premium system to them as cooperative farms do so as to stimulate their interest in the development of inshore fishery, strengthen their economic foundations and rapidly improve the fishermen's livelihood.

This well-regulated new guidance system set up from the centre down to the localities is a brilliant fruition of the far-sighted plan and Juche-oriented idea and theory on socialist economic management of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is making untiring efforts to steadily improve and perfect the guidance and management of the national economy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to take the fullest advantages of

the socialist economic system and build socialism and communism successfully after the socialist reorganization of production relations has been effected, we must work constantly to improve the guidance and management of our national economy."

The new original fisheries guidance system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary and scientific one fully gratifying the mature requirements of our fisheries.

Under his wise guidance our fishing industry did away with backwardness and dwarfishness of the past and developed in a short time into a modern one.

Many powerful modern fishing bases appeared on our east and west coasts, the material and technical foundations of our fishing industry became incomparably stronger, and fish catch increased to meet the growing demand of our people. Alongside the large-scale fisheries, the medium- and small-scale fisheries developed in a big way and cooperative fisheries made signal progress.

Our developing fishing industry demanded a new system and method of guidance, above all, the radical improvement and strengthening of the guidance and management of fishermen's cooperatives and fishing workteams of cooperative farms.

The new fisheries guidance system enables us to further strengthen the guidance of state-run fisheries and guide fishermen's cooperatives and other cooperative fisheries in a planned, rational way by an industrial method instead of by an administrative method

and, particularly to improve technical guidance and service work so as to boost fish catch drastically. Here lie the specific feature and great advantage of the new system. This new system paved a highway to continue to develop state-run fisheries and strengthen the state guidance and material-technical assistance of cooperative fisheries so as to further modernize them, constantly improve their management and raise them to the level of modern state-run fisheries in a short time.

The establishment of the new system means another epochal measure taken by the respected and beloved leader, who has been devoting his whole life to the freedom and happiness of the working people, to steadily improve their livelihood.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, paying deep attention to developing our fishing industry from the first day of building a new society, indicated clearly the direction and ways to develop it and has intelligently guided fishermen to put them into effect. By establishing the new guidance system, he has enabled our fishing industry to develop steadily at a high rate under whatever bad conditions and supply much more fish to our people.

The new fisheries guidance system will bring about a radical turn in the development of our fishing industry and marvelous innovations in the struggle for the pre-schedule attainment of the sea-food catch goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Kim Ho Il



"Let's Give Her a 'Dowry'"

The Ryongjin Cooperative Farm of Kaechon County in South Pyongan Province has a story about the "dowry" its management board chairwoman, Hyon Ung Sil, brought.

Women usually carry dowry in their marriage. But this story deeply moves people.

On January 5, 1973 she had the great honour to see the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom she had longed to see, awake or asleep. Then she was a sub-workteam leader of the Pobu Cooperative Farm of Kaechon County.

The fatherly leader visited this nameless cooperative farm and talked with farmers, acquainting himself with their preparation for the new year's farming. Then he talked with young people. He asked the youngest Ung Sil what kind of work she felt most laborious in farming and on which she thought stress should be laid for richer crop.

She told him what she had experienced and thought of while working with her sub-workteam members.

He heard her out attentively and said she was all right, the young people saw things right.

He learned that she was 22 years old and said she was in the prime of youth and kindly encouraged her to do much work while young. Leaving the farm, he warmly pressed her hand, wishing her good results in farming.

That year, she stood in the van of all other farmers and devoted her all to carrying through the instructions given by the great leader. Later she became workteam leader and in April the next year the management board chairwoman of the Ryongjin Cooperative Farm.

Shortly after she began to work as the chairwoman, the fatherly leader visited again the Pobu Cooperative Farm. She had the honour to see him again. She was there to turn over her business as a workteam leader.

After greeting him politely she said to him: "Dear fatherly leader, thanks to you I have

become the chairwoman of the management board of the Ryongjin Cooperative Farm."

With an affectionate and satisfactory smile on his face, the respected and beloved leader encouraged her to do farming well at Ryongjin village. Then he deeply thought of something. He said: She is leaving her home now. So she is little different from a girl going to marry. Parents marry off their daughters with dowries. She should have something. Let's give her a "dowry." Let's send her the "dowry"—tractors "Chollima" and "Chonjin," 15 in all.

Indeed, with the love of a father who loves his child and feels sorry to marry off his daughter without dowry, he brought her up into sub-workteam leader, workteam leader and then the chairwoman of the farm management board and made a gift of tractors.

Only after he gave such a great grace to her, he felt satisfied. His hand on her shoulder shaking with sobs, he said she should work well at her new post and then he would visit her farm.

One day in mid-May that year the Ryongjin Cooperative Farm bubbled over with gaiety.

People were full of joy and the whole farm was agog with excitement. Amidst the hilarious drumbeats and fanfares, a file of tractors arrived at the yard before the farm management board office. They were her "dowry" sent by the fatherly leader.



Along the Chongchon River (3)



Further down, the Chongchon River is joined by the Kuryong stream, one of its main tributaries. This affluent tributary flows into the Chongchon River, wetting the vast basin of Nyongbyon in its lower reaches.

Nyongbyon is widely known for its many historic remains and scenic wonders and its speciality silk fabric.

Nyongbyon—Modern Town of Parkish Beauty

Let's go to Nyongbyon in North Pyongan Province,

*Let's go to Mount Yaksandongdae,
Azaleas are calling you,
Dyeing peaks all in red.*

This "Song of Nyongbyon" is a folk song loved by our people. It sings of the beauty of Mt. Yaksandongdae in Nyongbyon County.

The mountain is one of the Eight Views of Western Korea and is widely known at home and abroad for its beauty.

The mountainscape is enchanting. The queer-shaped sheer cliff called Hakbyoru soars and the calmly-flowing crystal-clear flow of the Kuryong stream mirrors it. The Tongdae ridge is garbed in green and the topmost peak Cheil-bong towers above all others. Every season all peaks and valleys are bright with azaleas, rhododendrons and other flowers, birdies merrily sing in bushes, and the blue valley stream flows down pleasantly.

There are historic remains in the mountain, in and around the town of Nyongbyon, such as

the neolithic remains at Sejuk village and remains showing the splendid architecture in the periods of Koguryo and Li Dynasties.

Nyongbyon is a town of long history. It was a local administrative centre and a fortified town from the early 15th century.

Though rich in scenic spots and historic remains, Nyongbyon was a pleasure resort for the feudal rulers and the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists before liberation.

After liberation such scenic spots and historic remains came to serve working people under the wise guidance and loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

One Sunday in mid-October 1949, when teachers and pupils of the Nyongbyon Middle School were in Mt. Yaksandongdae on a picnic, they had the great honour of meeting the great leader, whom they had been longing to see even in a dream.

That day the fatherly leader also came to this celebrated mountain of the liberated fatherland and, together with pupils, looked round the beautiful mountain glowing with autumn tints and joined them in their amusement in front of the Pisok Rock and posed for a photograph with them, making their picnic significant.

He gave precious teachings to them on taking good care of and protecting well scenic spots and historic remains as precious national treasures to hand down to posterity and on other problems.

Thereafter too, he visited Nyongbyon County many times and taught how to turn this scenic county into a parkish modern town and develop it.

Under his fatherly concern a new railway was laid in this county which had been inconvenient in traffic and buildings of the Party,

power and economic organs, and educational and cultural establishments were erected in the town.

The street leading to the South Gate of Nyongbyon and some other streets are lined with tower- or Korean-styled multi-storeyed stone apartment houses in good harmony with the lay of land and the landscape around.

The sporting and cultural facilities such as the county house of culture, the house of culture for the silk mill, library, swimming pool, and welfare-service establishments including the department store and the children's shop are well distributed in the town so as to render good services to the inhabitants.

The county had only a few primary schools before liberation, but educational work there has made impressive progress after liberation.

Today it has a factory college, a higher physics school, a higher specialized light-industry school, a higher specialized agricultural school and 54 senior middle schools and primary schools.

It has over 30 therapeutic and preventive institutions and many medical workers. The number of doctors increased 12 times in 1978 as against 1961, and hospital beds 8 times.

Institutions were newly set up to preserve historic remains well. And scenic spots were made more beautiful.

The Ryuksungjong and Sokunjong Parks in

the mountain, the Kuryong stream-sides and other scenic spots are haunted by our working people for rest and sightseeing.

Noted Silk Producer

Before liberation the county had only breweries and inns for the pleasure seekers, a textile mill based on handicraft technique and flour and rice mills.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors forced the local peasants to raise silkworm and took away all good cocoon and silk from them.

The county, like the neighbouring Pakchon County, was well known as a silk producer from olden times.

It has now a silk mill and local industry factories and diversely developed agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "...the Pakchon and Nyongbyon Silk Mills must produce large quantities of diverse silk fabrics."

The textile industry accounts for the largest proportion over 50 per cent of the total industrial output of the county.



The Nyongbyon Silk Mill mass-produces high-quality silk fabrics



The Pogwang Hall of a Buddhist temple at Nyongbyon

After the war, out of a desire to rapidly stabilize the people's life extremely deteriorated by the war and dress people better, the fatherly leader acquainted himself with the situation of the Nyongbyon Silk Mill in March 1954 and took measures to rapidly rehabilitate it into a modern mill several times bigger than the previous one. He also sent the mill twisting machines, Jacquard looms and other good machines and equipment and many means of transport.

Later he saw the silk fabrics woven at the mill and was very glad to hear that they were very popular with people. He even named them after scenic places in the country. He gave the name of "Yaksan-dan" to a silk fabric with the pattern of pink azaleas and crimson maples in the celebrated mountain in the county and named another "Kuryong-dan," saying that its pattern reminded him of the quiet flow of the stream.

Today the county turns out about 100 kinds of fabrics including "Yaksan-dan," "Kuryong-dan," "Nyuotong," "Tasaek-dan," twilled rayon fabrics, etc.

Those fabrics sell well at home and are welcomed abroad.

The clothing, foodstuff, building-material and mining industries have also made rapid progress in the county.

The foodstuff factory processing local raw

materials has mechanized or semi-automated all its production processes. It puts out over 50 kinds of foodstuffs, among which the "Yaksan Wine" is a special product, a major export item of the factory.

The state sends the county many tractors, trucks, tractor-drawn farm machines, diesel engines and other machines and means every year for the development of its agriculture according to the theses on the socialist rural question.

The fatherly leader taught the way for this county to increase agricultural production, carefully guided it in farming and made it a model county in the intermediate area in farming.

In the county, great headway has been made in comprehensive farm mechanization and the output of grains, vegetables, fruits and meat is increasing yearly.

In 1978, its grain output was 3.5 times that of 1964, maize 5.4 times, and potato 3 times, tobacco 18 times. During the same period its silkworm cocoon yield increased 3.2 times.

Today people say that Nyongbyon has undergone a radical change.

The limpid Chongchon River, boasting of our long history, calmly flows today, speaking of the new history of Nyongbyon, a beautiful parkish town cascading silk under the loving care of the fatherly leader.

Kwon O Sik

Good Results

—At the 8th Asian Games—

At the 8th Asian Games held in Thailand in December 1978, our sportsmen gained proud results, displaying again the might of our Juche sports and bringing our Republic another fame.

At the games attended by over 3,000 sportsmen and 1,000 official representatives from 25 countries and regions including our country, our sportsmen won 20 gold medals, 16 silver medals and 21 bronze medals.

Our football team played six matches, none of which it lost, and came first as the strongest team in Asia and won a gold medal.

Our sportsmen set new Asian records in running, weight-lifting, shooting and other events.

They attained very good results in track and field events.

Our young girl runner Kim Ok Son who made her debut in the international games established a new Asian record in the woman's 1,500-metre run by covering the distance in 4 minutes and 18.9 seconds, and carried off a gold medal. In the woman's 3,000-metre race which began first in Asian games, she won a gold medal by making a high record of running the distance in 9 minutes and 24.7 seconds.

Besides, our runners won a silver and a bronze medal in the woman's 800-metre run, a bronze medal in the woman's 1,500-metre run, a bronze medal in the woman's 4x400-metre relay race and a silver and a bronze medal in the marathon race.

Our weight-lifters also won 8 gold medals,

5 silver medals and 9 bronze medals.

Han Gyong Si won a gold medal in 52 kg class snatch, a silver medal in the jerk and a gold medal in the total points 235 kg, a new record in the games.

Yang Ui Yong won a gold medal in 56 kg class jerk with 145 kg, a new record in the games, and a silver medal in the snatch and a gold medal in the total points 250 kg, a new record in the games.

In shooting our shooters won 6 gold medals, 5 silver medals and 1 bronze medal.

In the small-bore rifle prone shooting Kim Gyong Ho improved the record in the games with 598 points, only two points short of the 600 points, and won a gold medal, and in the small-bore rifle three-position shooting Kim Dong Gil broke the record in the games with 577 points and carried off a gold medal, and in the team event of rapid-fire pistol shooting, our shooters won a gold medal by making a new record in the games with 2,348 points.

In boxing our People's Sportsman, Ku Yong Jo, came first and won a gold medal in the 57 kg class, and our boxers won silver medals in the 48 kg and 75 kg class.

Our sportsmen carried off 2 gold medals, 1 silver medal and 2 bronze medals in gymnastics, 1 silver medal in wrestling, 2 bronze medals in bow shooting, 2 bronze medals in table tennis, and 1 bronze medal in basketball.

In the games, our sportsmen displayed high techniques and lofty moral spirit and made a great contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity with the Asian peoples and sportsmen through matches and contacts.

At the Site of the Taesongsan Fortress Walls



The South Gate of the Taesongsan fortress walls restored to the original state

Mt. Taesong abounds in historic remains of Koguryo after it moved its capital to Pyongyang in 427.

There are the sites of the Taesongsan fortress walls 7,218 metres long built by using the lay of the mountain and of the South and North Gates of the walls. Here and there in the walls are over 150 ponds and lakes including the Ingo, Sasum and Kuryong ponds as the remains of the military establishments in the Koguryo period.

At the southern foot of Mt. Taesong there are the site of the Anhak Palace of Koguryo and more than 1,000 Koguryo tombs.

Under the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs, a zoo, a botanical garden and a play centre have been built in Mt. Taesong.



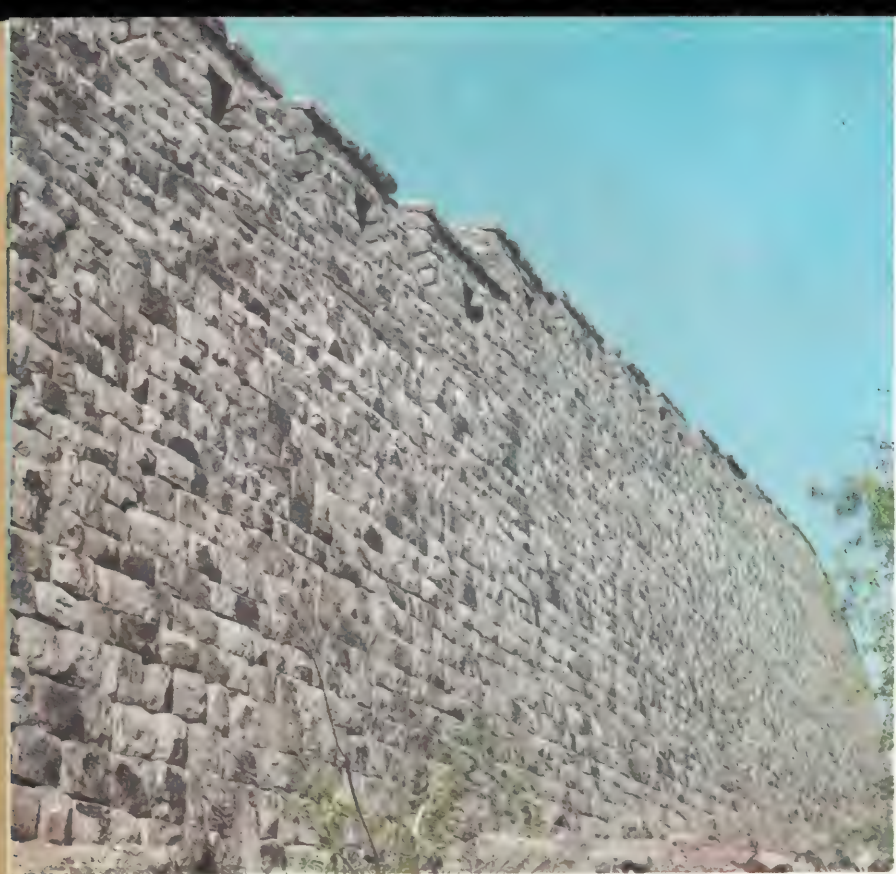
At the Cemetery of Revolutionary Martyrs there are busts of over 100 commanding personnel and underground revolutionary fighters who died a heroic death in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle fought for the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people under the guidance of the great leader



The two-storeyed Changsu Pavilion

Lake Michon





Part of the Taesongsan
fortress walls

The Somun Pavilion



Students Acquire Practical Knowledge

—At Sinuiju Higher Light-Industry Specialized School—

The Double Chollima Sinuiju Higher Light-Industry Specialized School trains its students into harmoniously-developed men equipped with the Juche idea, modern science and techniques and strong physique according to the great leader's classic "Theses on Socialist Education."

It is provided with firm material-technical foundations for closely combining theoretical education with practical education.

Its students are fully preparing themselves as technicians in light industry, acquiring practical knowledge for the revolution and construction.

Part of a practice workshop like a big textile mill





Practical ability is cultivated at the paper practice workshop



Soy practice workshop



The results of experiment are examined



Korean Postage Stamps



Only When One Knows Things Can One Make Revolution



It was one winter day of 1937.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, called a recruit and asked him how he was studying.

He replied that as he was illiterate he, he thought, had better do shooting practice to kill many Japs than study.

The great leader, pointing to a slender tree standing in front of them, asked the man, "What use do you think it has?"

The man said without thought that it was good for the handle of an ax, for he had been a peasant.

The great leader said to him:

"That's how we make revolution. Only when you know well what is needed where and how it should be used, you can make revolution."

In order to emerge victorious from the arduous and complex revolutionary struggle, its participants should have a high degree of consciousness.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, whenever the situation was difficult and complex, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided the KPRA men to study harder so that they could know well the justness of their revolutionary cause and their fighting goal and fight resolutely to the last.

Even during arduous marches or lull in hard-fought battles he wrote the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," the "Tasks of Korean Communists," "Burglarious Japanese Imperialism and the Situation of the Korean Nation" and many other works for the development of the Korean revolution and the study of his men.

He wrote textbooks and educational programme, gave lectures and guided his men in their discussion. He secured many reference books and publications for their studies.

Under his careful guidance and loving

care, the KPRA men did not stop their study even a moment with high revolutionary zeal.

They studied in a militant manner, surmounting hardships and difficulties.

Their life was a succession of arduous marches and battles. But they studied to arm themselves with the Juche idea, creating conditions and making the most of every minute.

One summer day in 1937, when hot battles were going on, the great leader sent a regiment and the secretariat on the mission of preparing provisions and materials for intensive large-scale winter military-political studies.

Even when they marched across the steep mountains, they always carried the great leader's classics and other materials for studies in their knapsacks. They copied them for their study. They carried with them small sand bags to practice writing letters during leisure.

On marches they pasted Korean alphabet or multiplication table on knapsacks of foregoing comrades to learn them by heart. They fulfilled daily task for study even by moonlight. They passed books and newspapers around reading them in turns until they could not see letters.

In such cases they re-wrote letters.

The KPRA had a well-regulated political education system at all its units—army, division, regiment, company and platoon.

The KPRA men set their study goal and made detailed daily, weekly and monthly study plans and carried them out without fail in any hard conditions.

In their studies, they applied diverse methods and forms according to their level and preparedness—lecture, discussion and debate, individual guidance, composition, conversation around campfire, songs, etc.

The basic method of their studies was question and answer. This was a highly effective way for enabling the questioner and answer-



Study was an inseparable part of life for the KPRA men

er to have a full understanding of the essence of the problem posed through repeated questions and answers.

When the KPRA conducted the military-political studies in the Tungkiang secret camp in spring 1939, they applied this method, discussing the titles: "What does compulsory free education mean?"; "How should the land problem be settled in the liberated country in the future?"; "What should we do to win over all sections of the people?"; and "How should we improve the method of work with the masses?" and others.

They studied all theories and strategic and tactical policies in close connection with the reality of Korea and applied them to their immediate military and political activities.

Intensive military-political studies made by the KPRA every year were organized to attain the purpose of the military and political activities to be carried out that year.

For an example, military-political studies at the Paishihtan secret camp in January 1940 were held to bring about a greater upsurge in the Korean revolution and prepare for the great event of national liberation. So the whole programme and contents of the studies laid the stress on the elucidation of

the immediate practical questions.

When the KPRA men studied the great leader's immortal classic works, the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and the "Tasks of Korean Communists," they discussed practical questions concerning the work with religious men, intellectuals and petty-bourgeoisie and other sections of the Korean people. They spoke of how they should treat the people of all strata in their native places.

They used their knowledge to write articles for their papers and to prepare written agitation and make speech.

Through the studies they clearly understood the essence and contents of the great leader's works and the ways to carry them into practice and confidently settled all practical problems independently.

As they studied in a revolutionary way, they could equip themselves with the immortal Juche idea, the great leader's revolutionary idea, and unyieldingly and courageously get over manifold difficulties and ordeals of the revolution and call the masses of the people into struggle as their educators, propagandists and organizers.

Kim Ryong Il

Second Seven-Year Plan and Agriculture

The central task of our agriculture during the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) is to bring about the industrialization and modernization of farming and the scientification and intensification of farm production by carrying out large-scale nature-remaking projects and accelerating the rural technical revolution.

In the new long-term plan period we will continue to direct efforts to grain production to attain the goal of 10 million tons and raise the output of vegetables and oil-bearing and industrial crops considerably.

To this end, we will carry out thoroughly the five-point policy of nature remaking.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In order to increase grain production continuously at a high rate and reach the goal of ten million tons of grain production we should promote nature-remaking projects vigorously."**

According to the great leader's instructions on vigorously promoting nature-remaking projects, we will, as hitherto, push forward vigorously the work to dig wells and water pockets and drive water-jetting pipes to obtain ground water and the construction of reservoirs.

Thus, in the plan period we will complete the irrigation of all dry fields including orchards and mulberry fields.

In our mountainous country, building the terraced fields is important for increasing per-

hectare grain yield markedly and mechanizing all farm operations even in intermediate and mountain areas.

During the plan period we will build 150,000 hectares of terraced fields, complete land re-zoning work in the main throughout the country and make all fields more fertile.

We will direct continuously our efforts to forest and water conservancy to protect fields and crops from flood. To this end we will launch an energetic mass campaign for river improvement, build many tidewater-control dikes and carry on more farm drainage works.

In the new long-range plan period we will carry on tideland reclamation in a big way which is important in greatly changing the looks of the country and obtaining many new farmlands, and thus dike 100,000 hectares of tidal marshes.

We will continue to accelerate vigorously the rural technical revolution in the new plan period.

Many tractors will be supplied to the countryside to raise their number per 100 hectares of farmland to 8 to 10 in 1984, and more lorries and various tractor-drawn farm machines will be produced and supplied.

In 1984 the application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of farmland will exceed 2 tons, the proportion of phosphate and potassic fertilizers of the three element fertilizers will increase



considerably and the supply of various micro-element fertilizers will also rise higher.

A larger quantity of various highly-effective herbicides and other agricultural chemicals will be supplied to the countryside to kill weeds by chemical methods in all paddy and non-paddy fields and even in orchards and mulberry fields and to protect crops better from all kinds of blights and noxious insects.

In order to rapidly increase the output of grain and other crops, we have set it as an important task to effect the scientification and intensification of agricultural production through full application of the Juche-based farming methods.

The Juche-based farming methods are superior farming methods firmly guaranteeing rich harvest by doing farming in a scientific way consonant with our climatic and soil conditions and biological characteristics of crops and by highly intensifying agricultural production through increase and effective use of the material and technical means of farms.

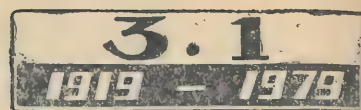
We will increase per-hectare grain yield considerably by observing strictly the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time and fully meeting the requirements of the Juche-based farming methods in the distribution of crops and species and all other farm work.

In the new long-range plan period we are to further develop livestock and fruit farming so as to increase the annual production of meat to 800,000-900,000 tons and the output of fruits to over 1.5 million tons and to supply more meat and fruits to the people.

Enormous indeed are the tasks of agriculture during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

When the grand long-term plan is fulfilled, our agriculture will reach a new higher level in comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, industrialization and modernization, and in scientification and intensification and it will make our people's life more bountiful.

Chon Hun Sik



The Korean people significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising against the Japanese imperialists.

This uprising—an outburst of the anger of the Korean nation against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their brutal colonial rule and a resistance of blood to them—was a historic event of great import in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

After their occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists established a most barbarous colonial ruling system and made desperate efforts to strike off forever the name of our country and nation with a long history of five thousand years and a brilliant culture. They enacted various evil laws and conducted the medieval oppression and unheard-of atrocious murder to bring the Korean people to their knees.

They, however, could not keep our people strong in the spirit of national independence from the struggle to regain their country.

The burning desire of the Korean people for national independence and their pent-up resentment against the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors finally burst forth as a nationwide popular uprising on March 1, 1919.

The uprising, involving broad masses from the beginning, rapidly spread throughout the country.

The masses valiantly fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth, shouting "Japanese and Japanese troops, go home!" and "Long live Korean independence!"

They destroyed the enemy's ruling machinery such as the gendarme and police stations and county and sub-county offices and meted out severe punishment to the Japanese imperialist army and police men and their stooges.

The uprising was indeed a nationwide anti-Japanese struggle which involved all the Ko-

March First Popular Uprising

rean people who loved the country and the nation—workers, peasants, intellectuals, youth and students, men and women and old and young, irrespective of ideologies and ideals, political views and religious beliefs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Through the March First Movement we the Korean people showed the world's people that the Korean nation not only was alive but also did not want to live as a stateless people and was full of the spirit to fight out to the better end for freedom and independence."

The March First Popular Uprising lasted long, shaking the whole country with cries denouncing the criminal aggression of Jap-

anese imperialism and calling for national independence.

This courageous struggle demonstrated to the whole world that the Korean people stayed alive and did not want to live as a stateless people under the yoke of the foreign forces, and were full of an unyielding national spirit to fight out to the better end for freedom and independence.

The uprising, however, failed because of its own essential weakness, historical limitation and the brutal suppression of the Japanese imperialists.

But it taught the Korean people a serious lesson in their anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

A picture depicting the March First Popular Uprising



It clearly showed that in order to succeed in the revolution the masses of the people, makers of history and the central factor in all social movements, should build up their revolutionary forces and wage an organized struggle according to the scientific strategy and tactics under the guidance of an outstanding leader.

Though their patriotic zeal and fighting spirit was high, the masses failed to build up their revolutionary forces and wage an organized and decisive struggle because of lack of the guidance of an outstanding leader and the correct programme, strategy and tactics of struggle.

The whole course of the uprising also eloquently proved that it was impossible to attain national liberation, independence and sovereignty in reliance on outside forces.

The so-called patriots who styled themselves as "representatives of the nation" and the bourgeois flunkeyists tried in vain to win "independence" by relying on foreign forces and filing petition, not depending on the strength of the nation and, cowed by the strong anti-Japanese demonstrations of the popular masses, they finally turned their coats and surrendered to the Japanese imperialists.

Indeed, the March First Popular Uprising clearly proved that dependence on foreign forces leads to the betrayal of the country and the nation and flunkeyism to the ruin of the nation.

In the gloomy days when the revolution was suffering bitter ordeals and setbacks, the earnest desire of our people for national liberation was admirably met by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, who assumed the leadership of the Korean revolution and showed its way and led our people along the road of victory.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the historic lesson of the preceding national liberation struggle in our country and the prevailing situation, he advanced the Juche-based line for victory of the Korean revolution, founded the first revolutionary armed forces of the workers and peasants and organized and led to victory the 15-year-long glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists and achieved the historic cause of national liberation with flying colours.

Under his wise leadership our people brilliantly embodied the immortal Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction in the northern half of the country, and thus achieved great social progress and national prosperity on this land, where age-old backwardness and poverty had prevailed, and built a powerful socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, a strong independent national economy, an invincible self-defence capacity and a brilliant national culture.

Sixty years have passed since the March First Popular Uprising and more than thirty years since the defeat of Japanese imperialism. The Korean people, however, have not yet established national sovereignty throughout the country.

Korea is one and belongs to the Korean people. Korea should be reunified into one without fail.

The socialist force in the north and the patriotic and democratic force in the south will surely achieve the reunification cause of their country in firm unity according to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Ho Sun Ik

Numerous Technical Personnel in Countryside Trained

—At the Samchon Higher Agricultural Specialized School in
South Hwanghae Province—

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country":

"The rapid development of agriculture based on modern machine technology requires an increasing number of technical cadres in the countryside."

In the next few years, five or more engineers should be allocated to each co-operative farm, and two engineers or assistant engineers to each workteam."

The higher agricultural specialized school in every rural county of our country plays a great role in carrying out the great leader's highly important teachings of training a large number of technical personnel for the countryside.

The same can be said of the Samchon Higher Agricultural Specialized School in South Hwanghae Province.

It was set up as a higher agricultural technical school in 1961 when such schools appeared in almost all our rural counties.

It had crop-raising, stock-breeding and fruit-farming courses at the beginning. It received excellent graduates from technical schools in the county and trained a hundred and scores of assistant engineers every year.

Since then it has steadily developed as a base for training technical personnel in agriculture along with our socialist countryside daily prospering under the rays of the great theses on the rural question.

A few years ago it became a three-year higher agricultural specialized school according to the great leader's instructions and its graduates are qualified as junior engineers from this year.

Recently it newly set up the tobacco course to suit the specific condition of this county famous for its tobacco and trains technical personnel in this field.

Besides the regular school course it has the correspondence course under the study-while-working educational system which enrolls the



Students study
the mechanism
of tractor

Students carrying on experiment in the soil analysis room



junior functionaries and members of the co-operative farms and functionaries of the state organs and enterprises in agriculture.

During the 15 years after the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" it turned out nearly 2,000 graduates through its regular and correspondence courses.

Most of them work at cooperative farms in the county and the rest at the state organs in agriculture or scientific research institutes.

They are a leading force in carrying out the rural technical revolution. They are firmly equipped with our Party's policies, have both theory and ability to apply it to practice and fully apply the Juche-based farming methods.

The school has paid primary attention to making education rich in ideological content and scientific in order to rear the students into technical personnel possessed of working knowledge.

It has good teachers and excellent experimental and practice facilities.

It has scores of fine teachers who graduated from Kim Il Sung University and agricultural and technical colleges.

It has many modern laboratories and study rooms such as soil analysis room and farm crop, animal, farm machine and tobacco study rooms, and large experimental plots and a stock farm. Those are effectively used to give students working knowledge and raise the scientific and theoretical level of instruction.

In its education the school applies heuristics as the basic method of teaching and properly

combines theory with practice, education with productive labour.

The typical one of various educational methods is education with the help of scientific films and demonstrative education.

Last year the school effectively used for education more than ten scientific films such as "Crops and Fertilizers," "Short Apple Trees" and "Sprinkler Irrigation" and so on.

The film show was of particular importance in enabling the students to acquire new knowledge of agricultural science and technology and learn good results and experiences gained in applying the Juche-based farming methods.

The students acquire science and technology they major in and consolidate their knowledge through practice on farms—analysis of soil, selection of grain species agreeable with the weather and soil of the county, prevention of the influence of the cold front, handling modern farm machines.

Teachers are striving to teach scientific farming methods suitable for the soil and weather of the Samchon County so that students can play their role as masters in their county's agriculture after their graduation.

This school widens the technical knowledge of the agricultural working people in the county, while giving education to regular and correspondence students.

All teachers quite often go to cooperative farms in their charge to help farmers to enrich



Teachers come out to the cooperative farms to spread scientific and technical know-how among the farmers

their scientific and technical knowledge and acquire more than one modern technique through the field technical study groups organized at all farms.

Through these study groups they make many farmers prepare for state examination for the license of assistant engineer. In this way more than 100 farmers pass the examination every year.

The school also responsibly helps cooperative farms in their agricultural production.

Last year the teachers and students carried out various tests of 100-odd kinds of crop seeds and spread their good results to many cooperative farms and completed scientific analysis tables for the soil of all fields in the county, thus greatly contributing to the agricultural development of the county. Many teachers also contribute to agricultural development in the county with results of their scientific research.

As seen above, the Samchon Higher Agricultural Specialized School plays a big role in the rural technical revolution to implement the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader.

Mun Chang Un

Students of the stockbreeding department study the growth of rabbits of various strains



Future of Mankind Shaped

Sugo Hiroshi
Honourary Professor
Ochanomizu Women's University, Japan



It was fairly long ago. On the TV screen I saw President Kim Il Sung having a long talk with the chief news commentator of *NHK*. On the screen also appeared higher educational establishments, metro, kindergartens and farms of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I, who had seen politicians quite unlike him, was greatly enchanted by him talking confidently and broad-mindedly, feeling his spectacles with perfect composure. I had not been to the DPRK. But the buildings, people's conduct and scenery on the screen convinced me that this small country may assume the important role of shaping the future of the world and mankind.

President Kim Il Sung's Energy Warms My Heart

Reading his "Theses on Socialist Education," I was deeply impressed, above all, by his energy, sincerity and brilliant wisdom devoted to education.

Only when man, master of society, is educated and remoulded along communist lines can all material problems be solved. This makes me deeply reflect on the wrong reality of Japan laying great stress on material prosperity and slighting badly needed education. The educational theses does not call for idealistic "educational reform"; it does not treat "idea" as its own play.

Linked with education, the three revolutions—ideological, cultural, and technical—are promoted to build a new society.

The part of the educational theses that socialist education is a work of fostering man to be an independent and creative social being, I believe, completely rid the "world people" of their wrong prejudice against communism.

If "revolutionary ideas," "profound knowledge" and "a sound body"—inseparable three elements—are the qualities and qualifications essential for a communist-type man, they are not the bogey of ideology but the universal "view of man" most urgently needed in the present times.

From "strong body," "profound knowledge"... in the theses, I badly miss the most precious thing fouled and spoiled in Japan under the name of "education" at present.

The educational theses points out that the Juche idea fathered during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is the scientific and revolutionary world outlook the communist-type man should have and that communist morality, faith in communism and revolutionary optimism are noble spiritual qualities of communist revolutionaries. This is fully understandable to me.

Educational Theses Fully Clarifies Criterion of Teacher

After expounding the fundamental principle and content of education, the educational theses treats the methods of socialist education in Chapter 3. According to the theses, the basic method of teaching is heuristics. In heuristic instruction, it says, talk and conversation, discussion, questions and answers should be properly applied and the method of influencing the negative by positive examples skilfully employed.

The theses teaches that "in socialist education it will not do to divorce students from productive practice by leaning on giving general basic knowledge alone at the expense of technical education, and also to turn general secondary education into vocational one by exceedingly emphasizing technical

education at the expense of education in general basic knowledge." And it asks for guarding against "both the tendency to neglect productive labour while leaning only on class work and the tendency to draw students excessively into this labour."

The theses stresses that "teachers must thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves before anything else" and that they should acquire deep and wide knowledge of various fields including their respective specialties and "if they are to teach one, they must know ten." Studying this teaching, I felt as if everything became clear to me. Why? I have found what proves the teaching.

In the DPRK universal compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956 and since 1972 universal compulsory 11-year education has been in force, including one-year compulsory preschool education. Compulsory education is free. The theses proudly decla-

res: "The compulsory education which is not guaranteed by free education cannot be called compulsory education."

I See "New World," Quit of Narrow Framework

Educational work must now become an important work deciding the future of the whole mankind, in other words, a work to create a new world, quit of the old narrow framework.

Both the advanced countries and the developing countries face this big problem.

The educational theses convinced me that the "rainbow bridge" of education carving out the future of mankind will be built not in a big country or a country belonging to the second world but just in a country of the third world, the DPRK.

Voice of Solidarity

Recently the Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Damascus, Syria.

A resolution adopted at the conference said:

Firstly, we demand that the US government desist at once from the reckless act of increasing armed forces in south Korea and withdraw all its aggressive armed forces at the earliest possible date from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly and the "pledges" it had made.

The United States should not attempt to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea against the desire of the Korean people for reunification but refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people so that Korea can be reunified by the Koreans themselves, take its hands off Korea and seek the way for the peaceful solution of the reunification question of Korea through the talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States should also discontinue the act of backing the present south Korean authorities with the force of arms and instigating the latter to the creation of "two Koreas" and new war moves.

Secondly, we resolutely condemn the south Korean authorities for their policy of depending on outside forces and their moves towards perpetual division of the nation and new war and strongly demand that they immediately stop the fascist suppression of the south Korean people fighting for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and unconditionally release the arrested and imprisoned patriotic democrats.

The south Korean authorities should stop the treacherous act of dividing the country and the nation into two forever, hand in glove with the outside forces who are trying to rig up "two Koreas," and confirm once again the three principles for national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement and earnestly implement them.

Thirdly, we consider that the governments and peoples of the Asian countries, that are perceiving on the same continent the sufferings the Korean people are undergoing due to the division of the country, must conduct more vigorously than anyone else the common struggle to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external partitionists and realize as soon as possible the reunification of Korea.



True Masters of Flowering Mass Culture and Art

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We should energetically develop mass cultural work, search out the talent among our people, and bring this talent into full play so that the working people themselves can participate in literary and artistic activities and enjoy art as much as they want wherever they are."

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader mass cultural work is making brisk headway in our country.

There are such cultural establishments as cinema house, house of culture and propaganda hall everywhere our people live—town and country, factory and village.

These modern cultural facilities are always ringing with happy songs of our working people.

The workers of the Chongjin Steel Works in the northern section of our country are enjoying a joyful cultural life, briskly carrying on their cultural activity in fine cultural establishments.

It has a grand workers' house of culture and workshop propaganda halls provided with cine-projectors, TV sets and many kinds of musical instruments for workers. There are also recreation facilities and apparatuses in each workshop.

After work steelmakers gather at propaganda halls or the house of culture to learn new songs, see movies, play instruments or voice their impressions of literary and art works or present results of their study.

Recently the works and its workshops arranged gatherings to share impressions of "Five Guerrilla-Brothers," "Eagles in the Moun-



They sing of
their fruitful
working life



A scene of the song story "The First People's Power Established by the General" created by workers of the Chongjin Steel Works

taintop," "Fireworks Set Off to Celebrate the War Victory" and other moving pictures.

After their day's work amateur art group members prepare instrumental ensemble, song, poem recital and witticisms for performance.

Amateur art group activities are brisk particularly at the revolving furnace, repair and fireproof workshops where all workers including workshop chiefs take part in these activities. Most of them can play well a few kinds of instruments.

The family of workteam chief Kim Hak Su, a merited smelter of the revolving furnace workshop, are all known as talented amateur art group members.

Art contests are frequently held at the steel works.

Greeting the New Year, the works and its workshops had art contests.

Hundreds of workers of 16 units participated in the contests with 96 pieces. The revolving furnace workshop came first in the contests. One hundred and twenty workers including its chief participated in an instrumental ensemble.

They are all innovators in production and fine artistes.

Every year workers there gain good results

in provincial or national amateur art group festivals.

Their works—song story "The First People's Power Established by the General," witticism "People's Paradise" and sketches, songs and dance representing their fruitful working life—were highly appraised at the recent national amateur art group festival.

Through their brisk amateur art group activities many workers became fine writers, composers and performers.

The steel works and workshops organize mobile propaganda groups with amateur art group members to encourage the workers to reach the steel production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

As you have seen above, the workers of the steel works do fruitful work and sing of their happiness to their heart's content through their amateur art group activities as true masters of our Juche mass culture and art.

This shows the happy life of the working people of our country, praised as a "land of art."

In our country where labour is the source of joy and happiness mass culture and art will bloom more beautifully.

Li Kang Yok



All Farmers Will Become Engineers or Assistant Engineers

One of great achievements made by us during fifteen years after the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is that the number of engineers and assistant engineers have increased in all our cooperative farms.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the cultural revolution in the countryside great efforts must first be directed to raising our farmers' technological and cultural levels by intensifying their technical education."

The Oripo Cooperative Farm of Koksan County, North Hwanghae Province, has attained a signal success in raising its farmers' technological and cultural levels through intensified technical study.

When the theses on the rural question was published, the farm had only a few engineers and assistant engineers.

But today 77 per cent of its members, including all cadres above sub-workteam leader, are engineers or assistant engineers.

And all young or middle-aged men of the farm can operate tractor and other modern farm machines.

The farm has now more than ten engineers and many of them are graduates from college. The chief engineer graduated at the Sariwon Agricultural College. The rest including the managing board chairman and the *ri* Party secretary finished the correspondence course of the college.

It boasts of hundreds of assistant engineers. Many of them are young and graduated from the Koksan Higher Agricultural Specialized School in the county seat. Some of them finished the correspondence course of the school for two or three years. Among assistant engineers are farmers in their forties or above who finished the working people's school and the working people's senior middle school for adults at the farm and then

Farmers come back to their village after obtaining the qualifications of engineer



completed the correspondence course of the higher specialized school, and mothers of a few children. More than a half of assistant engineers studied for themselves and passed the state examination for assistant engineer's license.

State examination for assistant engineer's license is conducted regularly at the higher specialized school.

Scores of farmers have taken the examination every year for more than ten years now and most of them passed it.

In 1975 alone, nearly 100 members of this farm became assistant engineers in agronomy, farm machine, stock-breeding or pomiculture. Last year over 40 farmers were qualified as assistant engineers.

The great theses on the rural question set it as the immediate task of the cultural revolution in the countryside to allot five or more engineers to each cooperative farm and two engineers or assistant engineers to each workteam.

The farm fulfilled this task long ago.

Today two of three farmers are engineers or assistant engineers.

Planning instructor Kim Su San has a family of five and all of them are assistant engineers. There are many families of assistant engineers on the farm.

The increase of engineers and assistant engineers and the rise in all farmers' technological and cultural levels have resulted in the steadfast increase of the farm's productive forces.

With a high sense of responsibility as the masters of the farm all farmers do scientific and technological farming as demanded by the Juche-oriented farming methods. So the grain output of the farm grows every year.

Leading personnel of this farm including management board chairman, chief engineer and workteam leaders and its members are all fully prepared scientifically and technologically so as to meet the requirements of the Juche-oriented farming methods. They settle by themselves all scientific and technological problems arising from farming including the application of fertilizers. They also prevent successfully the influence of the cold front. They carry out the land improvement scientifically according to plans.



Engineers of the farm are greatly satisfied with the weight of the well-ripened ears of rice

This farm harvested over 40 per cent more grain from each *chongbo* in 1977 than in the previous year and last year it produced more grain than in 1977.

Meat and fruit production also increased every year.

This farm attained a great success in raising the technical and cultural level of all the farmers and all its farmers will become engineers or assistant engineers in the near future.

Li Yong Song

Experiences in ploughing are pooled





Serial

Outline of Korean History (12)

Korea in the Period of the Li Dynasty

(Late 14th Century—Mid-19th Century)

2) People's Struggle against Aggression and Feudalism in the Years of the Li Dynasty

ATTACK ON TSUSHIMA ISLAND, BASE OF JAPANESE FREEBOOTERS, AND RECOVERY OF NORTHERN AREA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 15TH CENTURY

In the early 15th century our people fought with a courage against the aggressors coming from the north and the south.

After its founding, the feudal government devoted great efforts to external security and territorial integrity.

The first step to this end was the formation of naval fleets to beat back the Japanese freebooters who had ceaselessly harassed our coastal areas since the middle of the 14th century. Strict control and surveillance, meanwhile, were exercised over the trade activity of Japanese merchants.

In 1419 the Japanese pirates, however, attacked the seacoasts of Hwanghae and Chungchong provinces aboard hundreds of ships and committed pillage and massacre again.

The feudal government of Korea took this opportunity and decided to attack Tsushima Island. In June that year, an expeditionary fleet consisting of 227 warships and more than 17,000 naval troops left Koje Island, and sailed up to Tsushima Island. Our troops destroyed or burnt up 144 enemy ships and military establishments and killed and wounded Japanese dwarfs in large numbers. The Korean expeditionary fleet brought the enemies into submission and

returned triumphantly after securing the promise that they would never invade Korea again.

This expedition put an end to the aggression of Japanese adventurers and demonstrated the strength of the Korean fleet.

During this period our people fought gallantly to repel the invasion of the Tungusic people of Manchuria from the north and achieve territorial integrity.

In the early years of the Li dynasty, some of the troublesome Tungusic people living in the upper reaches of the Amnok-gang River and in the southern shores of the Tuman-gang River frequently attacked our border areas and looted the people's property.

The Korean feudal government punished those Tungusic people who were obsessed with invading activities, with an iron hand. But those who were in obedience to its dictation were allowed to carry on trade. Fur goods they brought were rewarded with quantities of cotton, rice, salt and other daily necessities on fairly good terms.

In 1433 a 15,000-strong expeditionary force commanded by Choe Yun Dok attacked a stronghold of the enemy on the other side of the Amnok-gang River. In 1437 an expeditionary force 6,000 strong crushed another stronghold in the same place. In the period between 1416 and 1443 the feudal government established four counties in the upper reaches of the Amnok-gang River.

And during the period between 1434 and 1449, it drove the Tungusic people to the opposite side of the Tuman-gang River and set up six county seats at Hoeryong, Chongsong, Kyonghung, Onsong, Puryong and so forth in North Hamgyong Province of today. As they were built as border fortresses, they were called *ryukjin* or six fortified towns.

After the formation of these towns, the feudal government moved the people in the southern area to the newly-opened area and exempted them from taxa-

tion and compulsory labour for a definite period. Many people flocked to this area.

The people in the cold border area built castles and reclaimed land, overcoming difficulties and warding off the invasion of the Tungusic people.

With the formation of four counties and six fortified towns the feudal government was able to attain the official fixing of the northern territory with the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers as a demarcation line and successfully prevent the foreign invasion as well.

"IMJIN PATRIOTIC WAR" AT THE END OF THE 16TH CENTURY, JAPANESE AGGRESSOR TROOPS DEFEATED

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The people fought for seven years with a 'do-or-die' spirit against the atrocious and heinous Japanese *samurai* and at last drove the enemies out of their territory and thus defended national honour and dignity."

With the aim of seizing Korea, the villainous Japanese aggressors launched a sudden attack on Korea in April 1592 (the year of Imjin in the Korean calendar) with a force of 170,000 land troops and nearly 40,000 seamen. At the time when the enemy started invading Korea, aristocratic rulers of the government of the Li dynasty were busy with sectarian strife, while leaving national defence in the shade. Instead of organizing the war of resistance they, solely occupied with personal safety, fled to Uiju on the Amnok-gang River together with the king. But the patriotic-minded people and soldiers fought the aggressors with valour in defence of the country even under the difficult conditions where there was no unified state leadership.

The enemies tried to swallow up Korea at a stretch by employing the tactics of attacking both from the sea and land. However, our fleet led by Li Sun Sin and volunteer troops totally frustrated their attempt on the sea and in the land. When the enemy's naval force sailed up to a point on the South Sea, Admiral Li Sun Sin who, in anticipation of the Japanese invasion, had reinforced the naval force, took the command of 85 vessels and fought many battles in the sea off Sachon and Tangwang-po and sent 118 enemy boats to the bottom of the sea. At that time, a tortoise-shaped boat invented by Li Sun Sin showed tremendous capacity in naval battles. The surface of the boat was covered with prickly iron plate and it was so contrived as to fire guns from both sides and spew fire and

emit smoke from the stem. The tortoise boat, the world's first ironclad ship, showered bullets, shells and incendiary arrows, threading its way through the enemy ships, and destroyed or burnt them up.

When the enemy's navy was trying to start landing operations, the Li Sun Sin-led fleet dragged them out to the sea off Hansan Island and encircled them, wrecking 100 ships at a stroke. In Korean history this victory is called Great Victory on Hansan Island. Thanks to the vigorous activity of the Li Sun Sin-led fleet, the Japanese navy attempt to join up with the ground force by going up north by sea route was completely foiled.

Taking advantage of the wavering attitude taken by some feudal rulers, the Japanese land force could penetrate deep into the interior of Korea, but they got hard knocks everywhere from our patriotic volunteers and soldiers. They were encountered with powerful resistance on the part of volunteers led by Kwak Jae U of Kyongsang Province, Ko Gyong Myong of Cholla Province, Cho Ho Ik of Pyongan Province, Chong Mun Bu of Hamgyong Province and Buddhist saint So San on Mt. Myohyang-san. Our soldiers and people won a series of signal victories in battles on the Yonan, Chinju and Haengjusan castles. Thus, towards June 1593, enemy troops were obliged to withdraw. Some troops were driven into a narrow area along the South Sea coast. Ming troops who had come to assistance also took part in the operation for driving back the Japanese aggressor troops.

Later, the enemies who had gained a breathing spell behind the scenes of peace negotiations reinvaded Korea in January 1597, this time with a force of 140,000 ground troops and tens of thousands of crew-

Oil painting "Hansando naval battle"



men. The government troops, taking concerted action with volunteer troops, annihilated the enemy's main force on the Tosan Castle of Ulsan. Admiral Li Sun Sin who had been removed from office due to the enemy's trick and some feudal rulers' plots was re-appointed the naval commander. He destroyed more than 300 enemy vessels at a stretch in the sea off Uldol with only 12 ships, by employing a skilful decoying tactics and making use of ebb tide. Some 500 retreating enemy ships, and over 20,000 crewmen were sent to the bottom of the South Sea off Roryang. This virtually meant the successful conclusion of the war. In this last battle Admiral Li died a heroic death.

Signal victory gained in the seven-year arduous war against the vicious Japanese invaders powerfully demonstrated the ardent patriotism of the Korean people and their indomitable mettle and it wrote another glorious page in our history of middle age.

THE PEASANT WAR IN PYONGAN PROVINCE IN EARLY 19TH CENTURY

The intensified feudal exploitation resulting from the development of the commodity-money relations in the second half of the 18th century, the policy of excluding the people of northwestern province origin from the government post and the government's step to restrict the individually-run foreign trade and mining management—these fostered discontent among the peasants, landed gentry, merchants and mining managers in the areas of Pyongan Province.

Around this time, Hong Gyong Rae who was born into a peasant family in Ryonggang county, Pyongan Province, in 1780 took a civil service examination, but got plucked. This was due to the policy of discrimination pursued by the state. Indignant at this he planned a riot to overthrow the Li dynasty. For this he went to Seoul and travelled widely in other parts of the country. He formed a secret society mainly with those of northwestern province origin who had been discontented with the Li dynasty and trained over 40 military personnel. He set up the headquarters in the Tabok-dong, Kasan county (now Unjon county, North Pyongan Province). While working there under the guise of the manager of an alluvial gold mine, he marshalled the peasants and other people of all strata with anti-government leanings and gave them military training. In the meantime he made full material preparations needed for a revolt such as guns, swords, bullets, food and uniforms. In doing this he received help from local merchants.

In December 1811 Hong Gyong Rae formed a riot group one thousand strong and issued a manifesto announcing that they raised the standard of revolt to overthrow the Li dynasty and improve the deteriorated living conditions of the people. The group began by attacking the Kasan county office and occupied it. The peasant troops were divided into two: one group under the command of Hong Gyong Rae was to press the attacks towards Anju and Pyongyang in the south and the other group led by deputy commander Kim Sa Yong was to make northward march to liberate Uiju and then join up with the main forces there. In accordance with these operational plans the peasant troops advanced towards the north and south like a rising flood of angry waves and liberated most of cities north of the River Chongchon in only a week, thus making the rulers of the Li dynasty tremble.

The southward-advancing troops 800 strong succeeded in occupying Chindujang and Pakchon, commercial towns on the Chongchon River, and were preparing to close in on Anju. On the 29th of the same month they had the first engagement with the 900-strong government army led by the commander of the military district of Pyongan Province in Songrim-dong. At the beginning of fighting the peasant troops held the upper hand, inflicting great losses upon the government troops. But they were defeated by the reinforced enemy force and had to retreat to the Chongju Castle favourable to defence.

Meanwhile, the northward-advancing troops quickly liberated Ryongchon and the number increased by several thousands. Informed that the southward-advancing troops were defeated, some 1,200 peasant troops which were on their route to the Chongju Castle for defence, were defeated by pincer attacks on the part of 2,700 government troops in the Sasong plain, Kwaksan.

The peasant troops of 3,000 men which assembled on the Chongju Castle fought bravely 8,000 government troops dispatched from the capital, beating off their large-scale attacks on five occasions until April 18 of the following year when their ammunitions, arrows and food ran out.

But the castle was finally occupied by the government army which exploded the wall bottom of the castle. All embattled men above the age of ten were killed cruelly.

The peasant uprising in Pyongan Province ended in failure because of the operational plan with particular stress on defence and because of lack of numerical strength and technical equipment. But it powerfully demonstrated the indomitable spirit of the popular masses. As a large-scale class struggle that hastened the downfall of the Li dynasty, it adorned the last page of our middle-age history.

(Folklore of Korea)

Seesaw

Seesaw is a play which has been popular among Korean women since the time of Koryo, a feudal state which existed in our country from the early 10th century to the close of the 14th century. It was played usually in January and May. In playing two women ride on opposite ends of a long plank balanced in the middle and go up and down alternately.

The game rules were different according to localities. In some places a player won a game when she got her rival off the plank; in other places the one who jumped higher won the game. At some places seesaw players tumbled and bent or stretched themselves or moved their limbs in every direction in the air, rhythmically to folk song.

Seesaw does not need many apparatuses and a broad space and is easy for both young girls and housewives to play. It also suits well the sentiments of cheerful and optimistic Korean women. That is why the play has long been very popular with our women.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should popularize such national games as seesaw, swinging and tug of war."

According to the great leader's instruction on popularizing national games seesaw has become a mass play of our women and an event of our national sports game.

Seesaw game is decided according to which team jumps higher and better within the set time. There are three events in seesaw game—seesawing, alternate seesawing and feat seesawing.

In seesawing a contesting team consists of two women and the team which jumps higher within the set time wins the game. In alternate seesawing a contesting team is formed of four women and the team which jumps higher wins the game. Feat seesawing

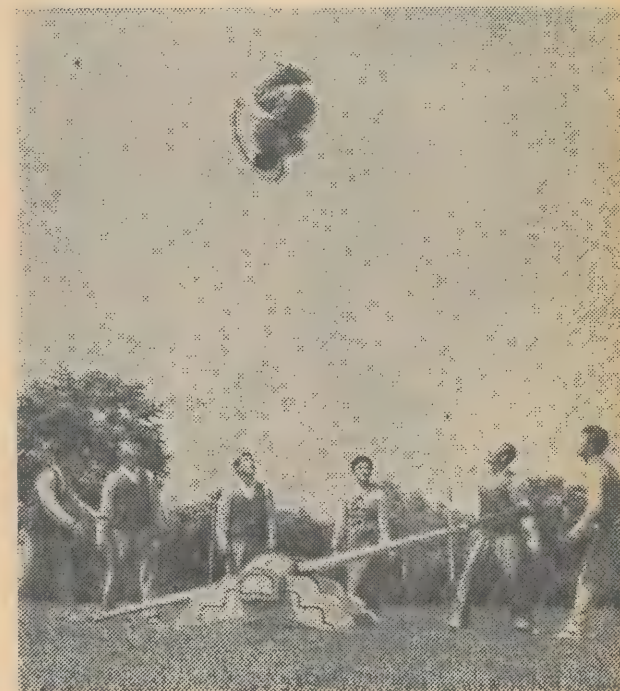
game is decided by feats which players perform with fan, tambourine, towel, ribbon, hula hoop and what not.

The seesaw plank, made of resilient strong wood, is 4.5 to 5 metres long, 30 to 40 cm wide, 7 to 8 cm thick in the middle and 3 to 4 cm thick at the ends. The centre mount is 30 to 35 cm high.

According to our national custom, women play the seesaw game in national costume, belts and special shoes for the purpose.

Seesaw enables women to jump well and keep the balance of body well.

Today it helps much our women to harden their bodies and amuse themselves in farm villages, factories, enterprises or schools.



Brick Burner I Sa Dal

There is the site of the Anhak Palace; the royal palace of the Koguryo Kingdom in its first years after the move of its capital to Pyongyang, at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang.

The date of this story is the years when this palace was built. The palace had been planned to be floored with coral. But they could not obtain it and decided to use bricks for coral. The task to make the coral-coloured bricks was given to I Sa Dal, the greatest master brick burner at the time.

He was a slave serving the court by origin and an unmarried man of over 30. He had learnt an excellent art of brick-baking from his father.

The chief superintendent of the palace construction called him and said:

"You must make coral-bricks. If you fail to do so, you should not expect to live on. But, if you succeed, your cherished desire will be gratified."

I Sa Dal was glad and fearful at the same time. He was very glad. If he succeeded, his earnest desire would be met. His utmost desire was to be freed from slavery.

He was an old bachelor and had another desire to be satisfied.

He was in love with a court maid called Noul Agi.

They were childhood friends. After Noul Agi became a court maid, they often met and confided their love to each other.

If this was known to the court, they would be killed.

The court maid's life appeared to be florid as she was well-clad, well-fed and did nothing special. But in reality she was a caged bird and had to live alone for life.

So they longed to quit the court and become free people.

If he succeeded in making coral-bricks, such a freeless court life would come to an end and he could live with the beautiful Noul Agi. So he was glad.

At the same time he was afraid that he would fail. It was the first time in his life to do such a job though he had a high skill.

The years rolled by. He worked so hard on the bricks that his hair turned white in ten years.

He went to different places and collected a thousand kinds of clays and baked them. He made hundreds of kinds of oil paints and tested them. He also tried charcoal of several hundred kinds of trees to decide how he should burn bricks. He went a long way to gather a clay and baked bricks. But he failed. At last he mixed clay containing oxidized steel with dust from a copper mine and burned it. Thus he produced reddish purple bricks most like coral in colour.

In the meantime the palace construction went ahead and they had to floor the palace with bricks.

The chief superintendent bade I Sa Dal to bring coral-bricks.

I Sa Dal took reddish purple bricks to him.

The official burst into anger and growled that he would tear the brick burner to pieces, as the latter failed to execute his order.

I Sa Dal brought all bricks made by him after more than a thousand tests. They were of many colours—black, red, blue, yellow, white, etc.

He lined them before the official and said, with his head down: "These bricks turned my hair white."

The official, however, decided to put I Sa Dal to death on the charge of his failure to make coral-bricks.

On the execution day the chief superintendent brought together in the execution ground slaves and serfs carrying on the palace construction to give a disciplinary warning.

I Sa Dal was marched off to the middle of the broad execution ground full of slaves and serfs. Then the official declared to them:

"All of you, hear! I Sa Dal shall die today for he has failed to fulfil my order to make coral-bricks. If you too fail to carry out my order you will meet the like fate."

Slaves and serfs felt pity for I Sa Dal.

They were well aware of his high skill and his painstaking efforts made for ten years to make bricks.

A slave, I Sa Dal's assistant, came forward and went down on his knees next to I Sa Dal and said that he would die with I Sa Dal. The reason was that after I Sa Dal's death he would have to undertake the task I Sa Dal had failed to carry out and he had better die than trouble himself in vain to make the bricks I Sa Dal had failed to burn.

Many other brick bakers followed suit.

Matters turned serious in the execution ground.

The blood of all spectators boiled with indignation with the rulers.

For ten long years they had worked under the whip of the ruthless superintendents and they had not been allowed to visit even their parents, wives and children starving to death.

The chief superintendent was seized with fear. He was afraid of their revolt.

But he could not cancel his order and commanded the executioners to kill only I Sa Dal.

A vicious executioner lifted up his sharp-edged sword and brought it down on I Sa Dal's neck with all his strength. But his neck was not cut and the sword snapped into two pieces, I Sa Dal shielded the sword with the

reddish purple brick.

He did this twice. But no damage was done to the brick.

At this sight, the deputy chief superintendent offered in whisper to the chief superintendent not to kill I Sa Dal but to set him free to let him go on making even such bricks and prevent a riot.

The chief superintendent accepted his offer and stopped I Sa Dal's execution and set him free from the court.

At this news Noul Agi ran up to I Sa Dal. For a while they could not recognize each other. Their hair had grown white like silver.

For ten years Noul Agi had not seen I Sa Dal even once while he had been working on coral-bricks. She had arranged a place for prayer service in front of the Sonnyo Rock in Mt. Taesong and prayed God every night to make I Sa Dal's bricks glow. But help had not come from God. She had heard sad news



Pine-nut Tree

Pine-nut is an evergreen coniferous tree belonging to the pine family.

Stretching up straightly, big ones grow 40 metres high and 1.5 metres across at man's breast level. The needle leaves are fascicled in five.

It flowers in May, male and female separately on the same tree. After pollination,

it bears cones. Mature cones measure 10 to 15 cm long and 6 to 7 cm across, and each contains 80 to 100 seeds on an average, 200 at maximum.

Unlike other members of the pine family, 'pine-nut seeds ripen in the autumn—September to October—of the next year.

Each scale bears two wing-

less seeds which, containing 21.4 per cent of oil, furnish good edible oil and tonic.

The pine-nut wood is beautiful in texture, soft and durable and so it is widely used to make quality furniture and special goods.

What is more, the tree is widely planted in urban parks and recreation grounds for ornamental purpose because it is evergreen, shaped handsome and grows well almost free from blight damage.

We boast of a lot of over 1,000-year olds at different places including the one more than 1,500 years old in the Ryongsong district of Pyongyang city. In the Ogasan Nature Reserve there is a pine-nut wood of more than 600-year olds.

Today in our country priority is given to pine-nut tree in creating woods of oil-bearing trees and it is grown in a concentrated way in many places, thus increasing our pine-nut harvest every year.



of her lover's failure more than 1,000 times. In the meantime her hair had turned milk-white and his face had been full of wrinkles.

The news of I Sa Dal's execution came upon her like a thunderbolt. Her sweet dream of quitting the court and living freely with I Sa Dal was crushed to pieces.

She did not want to live any longer.

She had decided to slip off her wooden shoes on the edge of a quiet flower pond in the Taesongsan walls and drown herself in it at the moment of her lover's death.

It was quite unexpected that I Sa Dal's death sentence was cancelled and their hope had come true.

I Sa Dal knew her first. But he could not address her and only shed tears. Noul Agi

said to her lover, drying her tears: "My dear, as we are freed from slavery, I shall have no regret if I die even now."

With watery, envious eyes people looked at the white haired free couple going out of the court hand in hand.

I Sa Dal and Noul Agi walked and walked the green plain spread as far as the eye could reach. They built a small thatched house on the sunny side of a stream and lived happily, sowing in spring and harvesting in autumn by their hands.

The morning sun poured red glow like that on Noul Agi's face into their room through the window and a couple of beautiful birds sang a happy song on the branch of a tall ash tree.

White Crane



White crane is a favourite bird of our people from ancient times.

You are seized with deep feeling at the sight of graceful white cranes flying in an echelon in the azure sky or wading about in wood-fringed field or on the edge of reservoir.

The bird is covered all over with snow-white feathers except the black-coloured neck and wing edge and it is red-crested. So it looks graceful and neat.

From ancient times our people like to show it in their poems, songs, paintings, sculptures, needle-works and other decorations.

In winter various cranes come to our country—white crane, white-naped crane, black crane and others. White crane is the largest of all in number.

In our country cranes winter in the vast flat area of South Hwanghae Province south of Pyongyang. In winter quarters a flock of cranes

averages ten or so, sometimes more than one hundred. White cranes, however, live in fields in smaller groups of less than ten. They live on grass seeds, fallen grains, vegetables or other herbaceous feeds till they return to the northern breeding grounds in March and April next year.

They are thoroughly protected in our country as a natural monument, together with their winter quarters, and some are bred at zoos.

A Tiger in the Folding Screen



Once upon a time a new magistrate was appointed to a certain county. He was a perverse man.

In those days it was custom that the county office gave a sumptuous banquet to celebrate the arrival of a new magistrate. Pigs and cows would be butchered and singing girls called in for the occasion.

The new headman, however, gave an order upon arrival in the county office that

the cleverest and best learned persons in the county should be brought before him at once.

This man had an ulterior motive when he issued such an order even before giving the traditional banquet. He wanted to frighten the wisest men in the county by all means, so that he would gain complete control over them and do what he liked with the people in the county, squeezing and plundering

them of their property and enjoying an easy and fast life unchallenged.

The first person to be brought in at the magistrate's order was, to his great surprise, a slip of a boy. Now the magistrate was amazed and angered at the same time. He had served as a government official for over ten years, in the post of headman in several counties. But this was the first time he had ever had such an experience. However, he was a sly fox. So he controlled his temper and did not betray his feelings, thinking to make everyone concerned smart for this.

With a majestic air, he roared out: "You, fellows, listen. You have dared to bring this snot-nose as a clever and wise person. Now I will make a bet with him. If he loses, I will behead all of you, to say nothing of this snot-nose, on the charge of fooling me. You won't have any objection to this, eh?"

All those who were in the courtyard were taken aback to find their new headman a very ill-natured man, and so they remained standing breathless.

At this moment, the boy raised his head and said:

"Your Excellency Magistrate, if I lose the bet, you can cut off my head. But if you lose, what will you do?"

The boy's straightforward

words put the haughty county head to a complete non-plus. Before he could find words to answer, the boy went on to say in a ringing voice:

"If you lose the bet, sir, I believe you must go away from this county."

"You rascal, you needn't worry about that," shouted the cornered magistrate just to equivocate.

Now the furious headman bade his underlings to bring a big folding screen and strong rope. There was in the screen the picture of a tiger roaming in a bamboo thicket in the misty moonlight, roaring:

The county head threw down the rope at the feet of the boy, barking:

"You devil, do you see the tiger in the folding screen? You bind the tiger by the neck with this rope and drag it out before me right away."

All those present gasped in surprise and groaned "What? Bind a painted tiger and drag it out?"

It was an absolute impossibility.

The magistrate watched the boy, thinking to himself: "Here's a nice trap for you, the cheeky sniveller; even renowned scholars were beaten in this bet."

But the youngster showed no sign of confusion; he picked up the rope, grinning, and answered, "Yes, I'll do as you tell me, sir."

Then he took one of the sticks held by the jailers and placed it before the magistrate, and, running towards the gate, shouted:

"Your Excellency Magistrate, please hit the tiger's buttock with the stick and chase it out this way. I'll wait here for it and throw

the rope around its neck and bring it to you."

At this, the county head who had been sitting with an amused look started up in spite of himself and barked, stamping his foot:

"You foolish monkey! How can I hit, and chase out a painted tiger, however strong I may be?"

Hearing this, the little boy burst out laughing and came forward close to the wooden verandah on which the magistrate was standing, and threw down the rope before him, saying:

"Sir, you say you cannot make the tiger in the fold-

ing screen stir even by hitting it hard. And how can I bind it by the neck and bring it to you? I think you are a downright fool because you want to make others do what you cannot do yourself and what you know nobody can do."

These blunt words of the boy put the magistrate out of countenance. Unable to find words to talk back, the county headman slumped into the chair, his face burning red-hot, and then sneaked off into the back room.

The tense atmosphere thawed and the courtyard echoed with the boisterous laughter of people.



This is a Korean painting executed in Korean ink on a Korean paper (75' x 130 cm) in the 17th century. But its painter is unknown.

Dragon is a fantastic animal deified and mystified by people since the days of antiquity.

This painting draws a giant pulling up a dragon with a strong rod like a long iron stick, with one of his feet set firmly on the stump of a big tree deeply rooted in a rift in a cliff overhanging the waters. The hooked dragon at the left bottom makes you feel as if you were seeing a struggling dragon. It whirls the water and violently shakes the branches and leaves of the strong tree which has lived through all weathers.

This painting reminds you of a showdown between dragon and man which keeps you in breathless suspense. The skirts of the man banded tightly around his waist wave in the wind and he gives all his strength to his shoulders, which shows clearly his courage and strong fighting spirit.

The leitmotiv of this painting is the affirmation of the strength of man who worsts the dragon which had been said to be uncontrollable because it does whatever it likes.

According to the tradition of concise and dynamic Korean painting, this picture applies such methods of representation as bold abbreviation, generalization and detailed description.

For its thematic peculiarity and dynamic stroke it attracts public attention. It is now displayed at the Korean Central Art Museum.

Korean Painting

"Dragon Angler"



Korean Reunification Question



Great National Unity— Fundamental Guarantee of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity. Since there actually exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of our country, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the idea and principle of great national unity." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 28.)

The great leader's policy to achieve great national unity is a brilliant application of the immortal Juche idea to the solution of the reunification problem of our country; and it is an independent, patriotic policy to reunify the country by the internal forces of the nation through uniting and mobilizing all the patriotic forces in the north and the south.

Today there exist the different social systems, ideologies and ideals in the north and the south of our country because of national split.

In order to realize national reunification by the internal forces of the nation, therefore, it is necessary to strive to find the commonness of the nation formed through a long history, transcending the difference between the north and the south produced by the split, and to unite on the basis of the common na-

tional idea of the country's reunification, respecting and trusting each other. In other words, it is important to achieve great national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and social systems.

It is impossible to unite all the forces for reunification in the north and the south and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, apart from the idea and principle of great national unity.

The principle of great national unity is based on a correct analysis of our country's present state; and it is an absolutely just save-the-nation policy to overcome the difficulties in the way of reunification and hasten national reunification to the utmost.

The reunification question of our country is a question of getting rid of its historical root cause; and it presupposes the struggle against the US imperialist aggressors who have occupied south Korea militarily and enforced the colonial rule there.

The struggle of our nation for the country's reunification, therefore, is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty against aggression and betrayal of the country and a patriotic struggle for national union.

Though our people live under the different social systems with different ideologies and political ideals due to the temporary national split, there is no contradiction between them

in the solution of the national reunification problem.

In reality all the people in the north and the south are now unanimously longing for reunification and struggling for its realization with the same view and common interests.

The socialist forces in the north set it as their loftiest and most sacred duty to oppose imperialist aggression and achieve the complete independence and sovereignty of the country and the nation and are making every effort for national reunification.

Anxious about the future of the country and the nation, the workers and peasants and even the nationalists in south Korea do not allow the foreign imperialist aggressors any more to occupy a half of the country and violate national sovereignty but are vigorously struggling to prevent the permanent bisection of the country and the nation particularly in our age.

For the country's reunification, therefore, all the patriotic forces in the north and the south valuing national dignity and sovereignty should attain great national unity on the basis of one common idea, the national idea, and fight against aggression and betrayal of the country with united efforts.

Great national unity will bring together the broad patriotic forces in the north and the south under the banner of national reunification and make the internal forces of the nation for reunification incomparably stronger.

That is why great national unity is the fundamental guarantee of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

To achieve great national unity in disregard of the difference in ideologies, ideals and social systems is beneficial to our nation and imperative for reunification.

In order to attain great national unity, the north and the south should respect and trust each other as one nation and unite for national reunification, without regard to the difference in institutions and ideologies.

Mutual respect and trust is a prerequisite to unity and collaboration; and unity and

collaboration ask for endeavouring to find common things instead of the difference.

If one side forces its ideology and system on the other side and causes mistrust and only insists on the difference, unity and collaboration cannot be achieved.

We do not impose our system and ideology on south Korea. We are ready to promote unity with any political party in south Korea according to the idea of great national unity, regardless of the present system of south Korea and the ideologies cherished by its people. Further, should some political party of south Korea want to come and operate in the northern half of the Republic, we will welcome it.

The south Korean authorities and political parties, too, should be willing to join hands with various political parties in the north, and should not take exception to any political party of the north coming and operating in south Korea.

We consider this the way to dispel mutual distrust and bring about mutual trust and the way to promote unity, narrowing the difference and developing the common denominators.

The north and the south, proceeding from the idea of great national unity, should fully open their societies to each other and realize many-sided collaboration in all fields. This is the only way to crush the moves of permanent national division by the aggressors and expedite the country's reunification. This is the most reasonable and just proposal acceptable to all who truly want great national unity and peaceful national reunification.

Our nation is one and can never be bisected.

No one can check the righteous struggle of our people to reunify the country with the united strength of the whole nation under the banner of national reunification according to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy.

Great national unity will surely prevent permanent split and bring the dawn of reunification.

Pak Gon Woo

Independence—Firm Basis of Unity for the Non-alignment Movement

—A Conversation of Our Magazine's Journalist with a Commentator of *Rodong Sinmun*—

Journalist: In his report made at the central celebration of the 30th birthday of our Republic the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that for the new-emerging countries to fight in unity against imperialism and all other brands of dominationism, they should maintain independence.

I would like to talk about this with you.

Commentator: As the great leader taught, today the non-aligned countries must promote their unity to the maximum. This is a matter of vital importance for the advancement of the non-alignment movement and the urgent requirement of the present international situation.

Today this movement which is making rapid development through the struggle for independence against imperialism exerts a great influence on the development of the international situation and it is of tremendous importance in strengthening the world anti-imperialist independent forces and hastening the triumph of the world revolution.

But the reactionary forces of imperialism don't like it.

The imperialists who tremble with uneasiness and fear over the developing movement are working tenaciously to ward off its influence and weaken and destroy it.

Particularly in recent years the forces of imperialism and dominationism have been contending furiously in different parts of the world to bring the non-aligned countries under their control by alienating and dividing them. They drive wedges between these

countries, sow discord, fan up enmity and antagonism among them and pit them against one another, exploiting the territorial and other disputes—a leftover of old colonialism—and the difference in social system, religious belief and tribe and the economic difficulties arising from the building of a new life.

Their scrambling, divisive and alienating moves against the non-aligned countries are designed to undermine the non-alignment movement, bar it from acting as an independent political force and put them again under their control.

Journalist: If they are left to do so, the sacred movement can neither make its sound development nor play its role as a powerful anti-imperialist independent force of our times, as a driving force of history, I think.

Commentator: This is why the present situation urgently demands that the non-aligned countries form a united front against the forces of imperialism and dominationism and counter their manoeuvres for division, alienation and scramble with the strategy of unity.

Unity is the source of indestructible strength and a decisive guarantee of victory in the common cause of anti-imperialism. Unity leads to victory and disunity to one-by-one destruction. Only when they unite on the basis of independence against domination and subordination the non-aligned countries can discharge their mission.

Journalist: In order to fight the common enemy, it is important for the new-emerging countries to attach prime importance to unity

and maintain independence.

Commentator: You are right. Whether the non-aligned countries save the situation created in the non-alignment movement and attain their unity and cohesion or not depends on whether they maintain independence or not.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Since the non-aligned states are all opposed to domination and subordination and aspire after independence, they can unite on the basis of this common feature—aspiration for independence."

As the respected and beloved leader taught, the non-aligned countries should base themselves on the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes that arise between individual countries. However serious they may be, these differences and disputes are internal affairs of brothers who are advancing hand in hand towards a common goal. So they should not be settled by fight or through involvement of outside forces. They should be settled through negotiations by the parties concerned in keeping with their national interests and the interests of the non-alignment movement as a whole, free from any outside interference.

Journalist: For the new-emerging countries to fight in unity against imperialism and all other brands of dominationism, they should firmly maintain independence.

Independence is the firm basis of their strong unity in their common cause.

Ours is an age of independence and independence is the main trend of our times.

Proceeding from its intrinsic mission, the non-alignment movement should firmly maintain independence in order to defend national dignity and honour and achieve national independence and prosperity.

The non-aligned countries should categorically reject all sorts of foreign interference and keep from following others blindly or acting as their henchmen.

And the new-emerging countries should respect each other's independence and refrain from picking holes or meddling in the behaviours of other countries.

Commentator: This will preclude any dominationist forces from gaining foothold in the non-alignment movement, render any nation's baton impotent and enable the new-emerging countries to strengthen their unity and wage a more determined struggle against imperialism and dominationism.

Journalist: If the members of the non-alignment movement maintain independence in their home and foreign policies, they will be able to settle the difficult situation created in the movement and strengthen their unity and solidarity and this movement fully display its might as a great anti-imperialist independent force of our times.

International Friendship Games

Along with the Fifth People's Sports Games and matches, international friendship games took place in our country.

Last year, for one month from mid-November to mid-December the August 1 football team and August 1 men and women table tennis teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Romanian wrestlers, Polish judo players, and judo players of the Hungarian Peo-

ple's Army came to our country and played friendship games with our teams many times in Pyongyang and local cities.

In these games played amid the deep interest of our sports fans and people, they displayed high sports techniques and noble qualities cultivated through day-to-day training, gladdening spectators and deepening friendship with our people.



Asian Peoples Are Building New Life

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Asian peoples are striving to build an Asia free from foreign interference, an Asia for Asians."

Today the Asian countries are striving to build a new life.

As was already reported, Afghanistan promulgated a law on agrarian reform.

This is a historic event to abolish feudal landownership in its countryside, free the peasants from feudal exploitation and oppression and open up a highroad to agricultural development.

Since the triumph of the April revolution last year, the Afghan people, in spite of the desperate subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists and internal reactionaries, have been successfully carrying on progressive socio-economic reforms, firmly defending their revolutionary gains.

In the countryside an agricultural cooperative movement is making brisk headway, and the properties of former rulers are confiscated and the state economic sector is strengthened.

A great change is taking place in educational and cultural domains. Universal compulsory primary education is now being introduced in the country.

These measures of the Revolutionary Council and Government of Afghanistan accord with its people's desire and interests and are fully supported and warmly hailed by them.

Other Asian countries are also carrying out progressive measures.

India is introducing nationalization. The Union Parliament of India passed a bill on nationalizing two large machine-building companies.

These companies will become the backbone of a state combine.

Prior to this, the Indian government adopted a decision on restricting the activities of the foreign pharmaceutical companies making huge profits by selling medicines at high prices.

Nepal, Burma, Bangladesh and other countries are taking measures to restrict and control the activities of foreign monopolies and seize their concessions.

These facts prove that the struggle of the Asian peoples for building a new independent life free from outside interference is mounting daily.

The Asian countries are striving to develop the economy with their own resources.

Bangladesh President called upon his people to take an active part in the state construction, saying that they must do their best to develop and utilize domestic resources not to depend on other countries.

This country is attaining successes in economic construction.

In the 1977-1978 fiscal year its total national output increased by 7.8 per cent and its industrial output by 10.4 per cent. Its agricultural production is successful. Its yellow hemp production increased by 15 per cent and tea by 10 per cent.

This is a fruit of the creative labour of the Bangladesh people to build a national econo-

my with their own efforts and resources.

Nepal made a plan to develop the eastern part of the country and is energetically promoting the work.

The development work is of great importance for the country. The Nepalese government is to invest 400 million rupees in the project which will start in the current fiscal year.

Pakistan is building a new metallurgical plant at Karachi for economic independence.

This plant will give a profit of 2,500 million rupees every year, nearly 40 per cent of whose project has now been completed.

Burma is effectively using its forests for economic development.

A state-run company established according to the nationalization programme introduced in 1963 is playing a great role in the development of forestry.

The output of teak, a speciality of Burma, has increased considerably and resin is produced in large quantities.

Indonesia is building power stations with abundant power resources.

A hydroelectric power station in northern Sulawesi and a small thermal power station near Bandung were built to start operation.

It discovered a new large coal field, its second largest coal field, in Kalimantan.

Singapore is striving to develop the economy many-sidedly in keeping with its specific conditions. It achieved a great success in developing the processing industry.

The Asian countries pay attention to agricultural development.

India more than doubled its expenditure for the development of the countryside during the current five-year plan, as compared with the previous five-year plan period.

It established agricultural development centres and is striving to develop the backward rural areas.

Pakistan is striving to expand the area sown to potatoes and produce good strains of potato. As a result, its potato harvest is increasing.

The Philippines produced good varieties of beans and is cultivating them.

Sri Lanka is developing sericulture. It put out much more cocoon last year than in the previous year.

All these achievements in economic construction show that Asian countries are gaining good results in their efforts for economic independence.

The struggles of the Asian peoples moving ahead under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence will bear a fine fruit.

Short Story

Pyongyang Is Singing

by Ko Byong Sam

Their faces were browned with the sun and powder smoke, with their sparkling black eyes watching the sky keenly.

On the tops of the trucks running towards Pyongyang they fired at the enemy planes with rifles, submachine-guns, light and heavy machine-guns, but they were cheerful, laughing and singing and shouting, "Long live Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

General officers of the Supreme Headquarters were giving a hearty welcome to the soldiers arriving at Moranbong.

Historians ought to write a page in the history of war about the art festival, about its influence and significance for the coming generations to learn from it.

On this day, too, the hand of Comrade Supreme Commander was moving over the operational map spread on the desk at the Supreme Headquarters sometimes slowly, sometimes quickly, leaving new pencil marks on it. He seemed cutting the enemy lines with his pencil as if trying to get through them. Finally his eyes were focused for a long time on a point. At that moment the telephone rang. He walked over to the phone and lifted the receiver.

"...Go on please.... Yes, that's fine.... I am glad to hear that everything is so well prepared. You mean soldiers have come from Mt. Pulbi?... How is the morale of our heroes?... They should be so indeed!... The composer Pak U Song and the artillery platoon leader Tae Hak Mun have just arrived? Well, Sug I must be delighted.... I have seen the programme of performance submitted by the army corps. It's very interesting. Mobilizing all handmade instruments?... Giving 'The Song of Revenge' composed by Pak U Song with soldiers in a chorus to the accompaniment of the orchestra? And what else?... 'For Victory!...' Giving this in a grand style? They insist on my presence?... It's the soldiers' wish?... Ha ha. All

Guns were speaking. The air of Pyongyang was split by fire and shell splinters. It was thick with powder smoke. Our anti-aircraft guns kept hammering away.

Enemy planes were hit and plunged headlong into the Mirim Plain, screaming and leaving a trail of black smoke that described a parabola. The remainder of the enemy aviation were scared and beat a hasty retreat, only to be replaced by others that came in formation at a greater altitude. Our ack-acks met them with a fresh barrage.

In spite of the air raid soldiers were coming into Pyongyang to take part in the servicemen's art festival. They came by car. The army trucks that carried them were hooded with tarpaulin and camouflaged with grass. On top of their cabs were mounted heavy machine-guns.

Soldiers from various units on the east and west coasts, from the eastern, central and western sectors of the front line, and also from naval and air bases, were coming to the Moranbong Underground Theatre. They were coming from trenches, artillery positions, skirmish lines, tunnel defences and warships, carrying musical instruments made by themselves at the battle line.

A machine-gunner who was coming had handed over his weapon to his deputy just before he left the height, and a master gunner who was also among the number had left the artillery position after loading his gun. Enormous indeed was the number of soldiers coming to the capital armed not only with guns but also with a new weapon, that is, the handmade musical instruments, according to the superb strategy of Comrade Supreme Commander. The scouts who had come back from the areas behind enemy lines across the battle line and the soldiers who had rushed the enemy position on a height in a bayonet charge reeked of powder smoke even now.

right, I see.... This must make a louder noise than the guns, reverberating all through the world.... A great change in the troop disposition? Oh yes, this may be regarded as the historic appearance of troops equipped with new weapons called 'frontline musical instruments'. Have you made arrangements so that all people at the front and in the rear may hear it through loud-speakers?... Very good."

He hung up the receiver and lifted another one to call the anti-aircraft artillery commander.

"Is it No. 6?... Thanks for your trouble.... Is it No. 7?... Please place anti-aircraft guns near the antenna of the Central Broadcasting Station.... How many searchlights have you got ready?... All right. That's all." He rang off and sat down before the operational map.

After a short time the door opened quietly and his aide-de-camp came in with the officer in charge of the General Political Bureau. Comrade Supreme Commander was lost in thought and did not notice their entry. The point of his pencil was on a height marked with an operational sign on the map.

The aide-de-camp and the officer came forward with silent steps. Comrade Supreme Commander looked at his watch. Only now he saw the aide-de-camp and raised himself from his seat.

"Has so much time passed already?"

A car was heard being started outside. Comrade Supreme Commander paced to and fro in the room looking rather sorry for something. The keen-eyed aide immediately sensed that Comrade Supreme Commander was unable to attend the festival, although the long-awaited day had come at last. He had a presen-

timent that the decisive hour was around the corner. For a month now the Supreme Commander had been watching the enemy's all moves and attempts at an offensive, and had been elaborating a great operational plan to bring about a new turn in the war situation. Hiding his feelings of regret, he said:

"Don't be sorry because of my absence. Now it's time to go. Be off at once. Offer warm congratulations to the participants in the festival on behalf of the Supreme Headquarters. I am anxious to see the soldiers on the stage. I'll try and find time to see them tomorrow or so.... I think we have kept here the hat of Comrade Pak U Song, the composer, haven't we?"

Comrade Supreme Commander had thus lightened their heavy hearts before they departed. And now he stood by the window for a while listening to the sounds of guns roaring in the distance. Then he looked at his watch.

All of a sudden, searchlights were switched on simultaneously. They shot up their bands of beam from all sides across the dark sky of Pyongyang, cutting and crossing one another in their way.

He lowered the tone of the radio and called corps commanders by the phone. He asked them what they were doing at the moment and told them to relax listening to the radio.

At the moment the general who was in charge of the defence of the capital came in, flushed with excitement. The red stripes on the sides of his trousers were dazzling in the light.

"Everything is ready for the festival," said the general. "I have been to the spot personally with comrades of the General Political

Bureau to see if things have been properly arranged."

"Why have you come back?" the Supreme Commander said. "You should have attended the performance after making the arrangements."

"Because you are not attending, Comrade Supreme Commander. Only now, after meeting the soldiers taking part in the festival, I have come to understand this is indeed a great work." His excited utterance was interrupted by the radio.

The voices of the announcer of the Central Broadcasting Station continued to spread to the whole world. Now he was reporting: 6 p.m. Pyongyang time.

"Let's listen in on the radio together here," said Comrade Supreme Commander. He sat quietly at the desk with many operational maps on it, and lapsed into deep thought.

"I'll listen in the next room," answered the general, and went out of the room soundlessly lest he should disturb the Supreme Commander.

"This is the Moranbong Underground Theatre," the announcer went on. "The Servicemen's Art Festival will begin soon." These words were repeated in an excited voice. Then the introducer's clear voice came.

Comrade Supreme Commander looked into the repertoire of the festival lying on a book. He was sorry he could not see the soldiers appearing on the stage, but, perhaps, picturing them in his mind, smiled.

The festival began with a chorus.

Lost in meditation, he tapped gently on the desk with his finger-tips. Whenever an item came to an end, he smiled as if he were seeing the soldiers in performance. But he appeared sorry for being unable to applaud them.

Before long, "The Song of Revenge" and "For Victory" were sung in chorus by soldiers of the XX Army Corps, to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

The embattled fatherland seemed to rise in rage! The melody flowed resonantly with a great theme which seemed to symbolize the strength of Korea. The music was now coming to the climax; its sounds were like waves dashing against rocks. Then it gradually turned solemn and impressive.

Comrade Supreme Commander got up from his seat and paced the room in deep thought. He was thinking of soldiers who were performing such lovely music with instruments they had made out of half-burnt wood pieces and iron scraps obtained from the wrecked enemy weapons by beating them flat and polishing them up. He visualized them in his mind and thought he was standing in their company.

This night, the beautiful tunes of the frontline musical instruments and the shrieking sounds of enemy planes fought each other in the sky over Pyongyang, and spread in all directions.

Comrade Supreme Commander compared in his mind the Moranbong Theatre with the "White House" and smiled a cold smile. Again he listened to the lively tunes of music and visualized the faces of young soldiers playing a *Chotdae* flute and a *Changsaenap* in moonlight on a quiet height of Mt. Pulbi, longing for their home; the face of an old cook growing *Kongnamul* (bean-sprouts) in the tunnel of the height. He thought deeply of the lives of the soldiers.

Even his secretary who came in with a kettle in his hand and a staff officer who entered with a decoded telegram went out again without making noises lest they should disturb his thinking.

Listening to the soft and gently tunes, he seemed now to hear the chirps of birds flying into a city park, or the rustle of crimson leaves falling on the waters of a river, now to feel the breath of the spring breeze in a soldier's native place or to hear the sounds of ploughing and seeding on the distributed land.

The next moment, staring out of the window he thought of towns and factories reduced to ashes and villages in flames. He paced the room, feeling in his heart not melodies but all the strength, cries and passions of the country rising high with shouts: "This is Korea!" "Immortal is Pyongyang!" "Korea will win!" "Indomitable is Korea!"

It is this very strength with which people would push back the sea, reclaim tidelands, change the courses of rivers, and draw water up to heights to generate electricity and to irrigate the fields. With this very strength they would build cities of iron, produce no end of steel and machines.

He was sure that those hands of the soldiers



who were drawing beautiful tunes out of hand-made instruments would build houses for the people and build up Juche Korea strong and prosperous for all the world to see. Smiling, he also saw in his mind's eye the composer and his daughter, accompanied by the artillery platoon leader, walking along the street, brimming over with happiness and ecstasy.

The bright and tuneful music which seemed to express the thoughts of Comrade Supreme Commander now swelled gradually in crescendo, sounding solemn and powerful.

Comrade Supreme Commander, the incarnation of love for the people, their history and their strength, silently approached the operational map, listening to the tunes of the soldiers, immersed in deep thought. With a red pencil in his hand, he seemed to imagine the future of the soldiers and their return home after victory. Presently he marked an arrow on the map with his eyes full of love.

Thanks to his marking on the map, the country was alive and breathing on this night, too. His thoughts were about how to provide soldiers with life and affection, to make them return to their native villages, to their parents, wives and children, with their eyes bright and shining with hopes. Hot or cold, rain or snow, he would think of the soldiers; he was anxious to defend them from enemy bullets; and he would sing with them in the trenches. Understanding their abilities and feelings better than the soldiers themselves, he would think himself to be a soldier, a platoon leader or a company commander, sometimes a commander of a regiment, of a division or an army corps. He would mark the final dot on the map and issue a new combat order. He thought of the happy images of commanding officers all along the front who were giving orders to attack, free from all apprehensions about the fate of their men.

This evening he was breathing strength greater than a bomb, which was felt all over the world. He felt delighted at this strength coming back to him, who always had faith in the strength of the people.

"Long live the iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

"Long live the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

"Manse, manse, manse!"

All of a sudden, slogans and cheers of sol-

diers burst out from the radio. He could picture vividly in his mind's eye the features of the soldiers excited and shouting *manse* at the pitch of their voices.

He went over to the radio and keyed down its tone, as if trying to subdue his desire to embrace the soldiers in his arms.

Now he stepped quickly towards the map again, he looked like instilled with new strength and energy. He studied the map with cool eyes full of will power; he followed the battle line with the pencil in his hand and examined all the arrows marked along the front.

A few minutes later, the general in charge of the defence of the capital hurried into the room in excitement with a handful of telegraphic tapes. He looked as if he were about to shout, but stopped short in hesitation. Then, he reported:

"Comrade Supreme Commander! The festival is demonstrating the mighty power of our capital. It is stirring up not only the soldiers on the front but the people throughout the country. Cheers of *manse* are bursting out on every height. The morale of the soldiers and the people is very high. Telegrams and telephone calls are streaming in from the front and the cities in the rear. Here are some telegraphs just received by our wireless operator."

Needless to say, the dark and silent night streets of the capital must have been stirred up with the strong emotions of the people. All people of the country regarded the wounds of Pyongyang as their own and felt concern about its fate because they valued and loved the capital city with their warm hearts. So, it would not be difficult to guess how much the people were excited when they heard the music coming from the stage of the art festival in Pyongyang.

"Has it moved our people so much?" Comrade Supreme Commander said with a smile while he read the tapes. "Nothing can give me greater pleasure. Our great strength lies in the faith and spirit of the people! This strength—the political and moral superiority of our army and people—is one of the factors for crushing the enemy's new offensive and guaranteeing victory in our present operation."

The general lowered his head.

Reading a decoded telegram brought in by the staff coding officer, Comrade Supreme

Commander gladdened his officers with a smile showing his full confidence in victory. Now the war situation was taking a turn just as he had expected with the keen insight of a genius. He walked to and fro a while in the room, and picked up the receiver after taking a sip of tea.

That night, a new combat order was issued by Comrade Supreme Commander to bring about a great turn for the final victory in all sectors of the front.

The wireless department of the Supreme Headquarters sent out messages all night through. The staff coding officer ran back and forth between the room of Comrade Supreme Commander and the wireless department.

"...Is that No. 5?... I think it's time enough for action. Let's put our reserves into action." This was the beginning of Comrade Supreme Commander's telephone conversations, which went on all night, his sonorous voice resounding through the room.

In all sectors of the front the guns kept roaring throughout the night.

The next morning the sky of Pyongyang was unusually serene and clear. Pure and fresh air began to flow along the streets.

According to the foreign dispatches of the day, the "White House" and the "UN Command" in Tokyo were forced to assume the defensive as a result of the unprecedentedly powerful counterattack by the People's Army all along the front; they were compelled to re-examine their "air operations" and their attempt at a "new offensive" while breaking off the bombing on Pyongyang for the time being. Some reliable sources said it was a puzzle that a soldiers' art festival took place at a new-built theatre in Pyongyang, the city which was supposed to have been totally destroyed. They also said loudly that the whole world had listened with an unusual excitement and interest to the Korean songs reverberating across the earth and that Pyongyang had

hit Washington hard on the head with its song of victory, in defiance of bombing. Another report said that a new strange radioactive weapon seemed to have appeared in Pyongyang. The report pointed out that the American planes were caught in a strange light and found their radars crippled, and so they could not find out Pyongyang; that consequently, they fled after throwing down their loads at random on mountains, rivers and seas. Each report told an incoherent different story, blabbing that this was a mystery.

With a just arrived message in his hand, the general was about to enter the room of Comrade Supreme Commander, but he halted at the door. He looked very excited at the news he had read. The sky was clear over Pyongyang. The city was wrapped in a festive mood as if it were greeting the great day of victory.

But even at this moment the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung continued to speak over the phone. Since the previous evening when the festival had opened, he had been sitting at the operational map and the telephone for 16 long hours. In this time he had brought all the military potentialities he had into full play with the highest enthusiasm that mankind had ever known.

Now people might have lunch with a peace of mind, looking up at the clear sky. But the general's intelligent eyes were moist. It would be difficult for anyone to see in advance the significance of every work planned by Comrade Supreme Commander.

Some birds were seen flying across the clear far-off sky with their wings spread out, chirping merrily. It was a scene which had been missing long since.

The general, placing his hands on the sides of his trousers with their red stripes glowing more vivid in the sun, straightened up with deep reverence.

(The End)

Do You Know?



The Chollima Statue

The Chollima Statue, soaring high on Mansudae Hill in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, is a great monumental sculpture symbolic of the Chollima Movement started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It was built in April 1961 at the instance of the great leader and under his careful guidance and is a People's Prize laureate.

It is 14 metres high, 16 metres long and contains over 100 tons of bronze. The granite pedestal is 23 metres high.

It vividly depicts a worker and a female farmer on the flying Chollima. The former holds high in hand the letter of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which appealed "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!" and the latter carries an armful of rice sheaves.

The worker is symbolic of the Korean working class. His taut and strained muscles, his mouth tightly shut as if to express his firm determination, his eyes bright with wisdom and full of fighting spirit, and his slightly leaning-forward posture—all these clearly show the inexhaustible strength, fighting spirit, invincible fortitude and bravery of the Korean working class which is infinitely loyal to the great leader.

The female farmer seems to look delightfully at the land overflowing with irrigation water with well-ripened rice sheaves in her arms. She is an artistic picture of our peasantry dashing forward at the Chollima speed.

The mouth wide open, the head reared high, the forelegs put close to the breast, the hind legs stretched out to their full extent, the body kept in balance at the angle of 45 degrees, the mane streaming in the wind and the fully-spread wings—these make us feel like seeing a legendary winged horse, Chollima which is said to cover a thousand *ri* a day, at full gallop, giving thundering neighs and making loud sound of hoops.

The Chollima statue is a great lasting monument which fully demonstrates the rock-firm unity and indestructible strength, revolutionary mettle and noble spiritual world of our people who race against time and keep advancing and innovating at the Chollima speed spurred on by the speed campaign, firmly rallied around the respected and beloved leader.

Changgo

Changgo is a drum belonging to our national percussion instruments. At first it was called yogo and used as a major rhythm instrument in a concert in the Koguryo period (Koguryo was the first feudal state that existed in our country between the 1st century B.C. and 668 A.D.).

The drum consists of an hourglass-like hollow cylinder with skin heads of different thickness stretched over two ends. Its skin heads are beaten with a palm and a stick in playing.

The left thick skin head is called pukpyon and the right thin skin head chaepyon.

The former produces low-toned and soft but booming sound and the latter is high-toned and resilient sound.

The drum is played in various ways. The two heads are beaten simultaneously or one of them is beaten, and these two methods are alternated according to musical notes. Tones are adjusted by tightening or loosening cords attached to the skin heads.

Playing the role of two drums, changgo beats out rich tunes of our national music, making expressions of musical pieces vivid.

It is now widely used as an essential rhythm instrument in the concert of our national music, and it is immensely popular with our people as it is closely linked with their life.



Performance of Indian Dance Troupe

Late last year an Indian dance troupe paid a friendship visit to our country.

This troupe, composed of the Katak dance group in northern India and the Katakali dance group in southern India, gave a successful performance, receiving the welcome of citizens in the capital city, Pyongyang during their stay in our country.

In their performance of two parts Indian artistes staged a colourful programme showing their achievements in developing the national dance.

Traditional folk plays of India and dances "Enchanting Flute" and "Fairylane," duet dance "Katak," solo "Katak Dance" and other items showing the customs and fruitful life of the brave and diligent Indian people drew forth the warm applause of the audience.

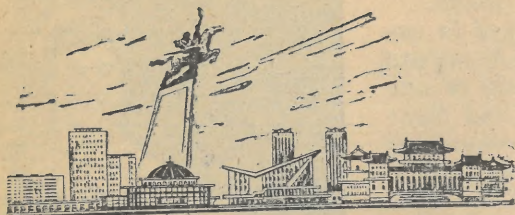
Indian artistes sang well the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in Korean with boundless respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of our people, receiving a stormy applause.

During their sojourn in our country they visited historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, looked round many places in

Pyongyang and attended the friendship gathering arranged by the Korea-India Friendship Association.

The visit to our country by the Indian dance troupe deepened the friendship between the Korean and Indian peoples and greatly helped our people to understand the life and culture and arts of the Indian people.





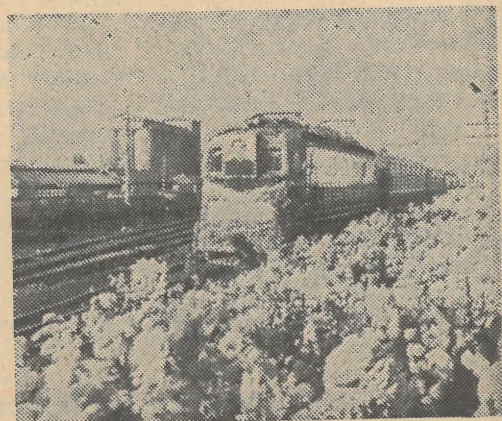
News

TAEDONGGANG-SINSONGCHON RAILWAY SECTION ELECTRIFIED

The electrification of the 100-odd-km-long railway section between the Taedonggang station in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and the Sinsongchon station in the middle of our country, was completed with success.

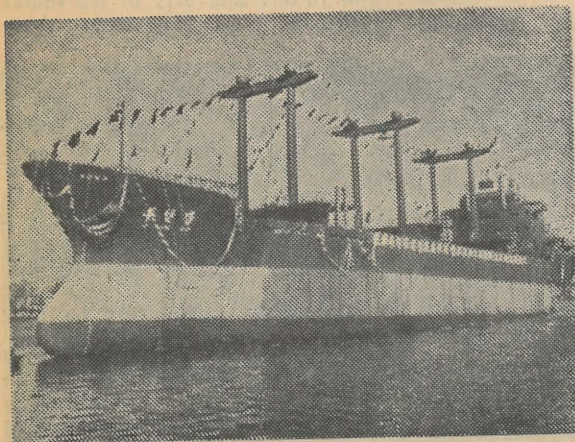
In order to admirably carry out the instruction of the great leader on stepping up railway electrification, the railway builders and youth shock brigaders promoted the project vigorously at the Chollima speed spurred on by the speed campaign and finished it far ahead of schedule.

The electrification of this section with heavy traffic has modernized its technical equip-



ment and increased its transport capacity to meet more fully the growing demand of the national economy for transport.

14,000-TON CARGO SHIP "TUMANGANG" LAUNCHED



The Chongjin Shipyard, one of our large shipbuilding bases, launched another 14,000-ton cargo ship "Tumangang".

The new ship, together with other 14,000-ton cargo ships such as "Wangjaesan" and "Osandok" built by the shipyard, will play a big role in the development of our foreign trade.

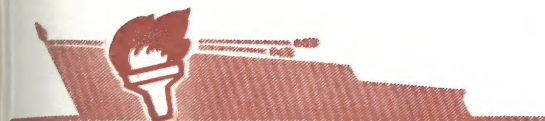
Upholding the great leader's instructions on building many large cargo ships, the workers and technicians of this shipyard gave full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They assembled bow, mast and other parts of the ship on the ground and completed its general assemblage in a shorter time than before.

No. 9916

Vanguard of the Revolution

—The Three-revolution Team Members at the Chongjin Steel Works—



Three-revolution team members firmly equipped with the Juche idea and scientific-technical know-how energetically encourage workers to the construction of another revolving furnace

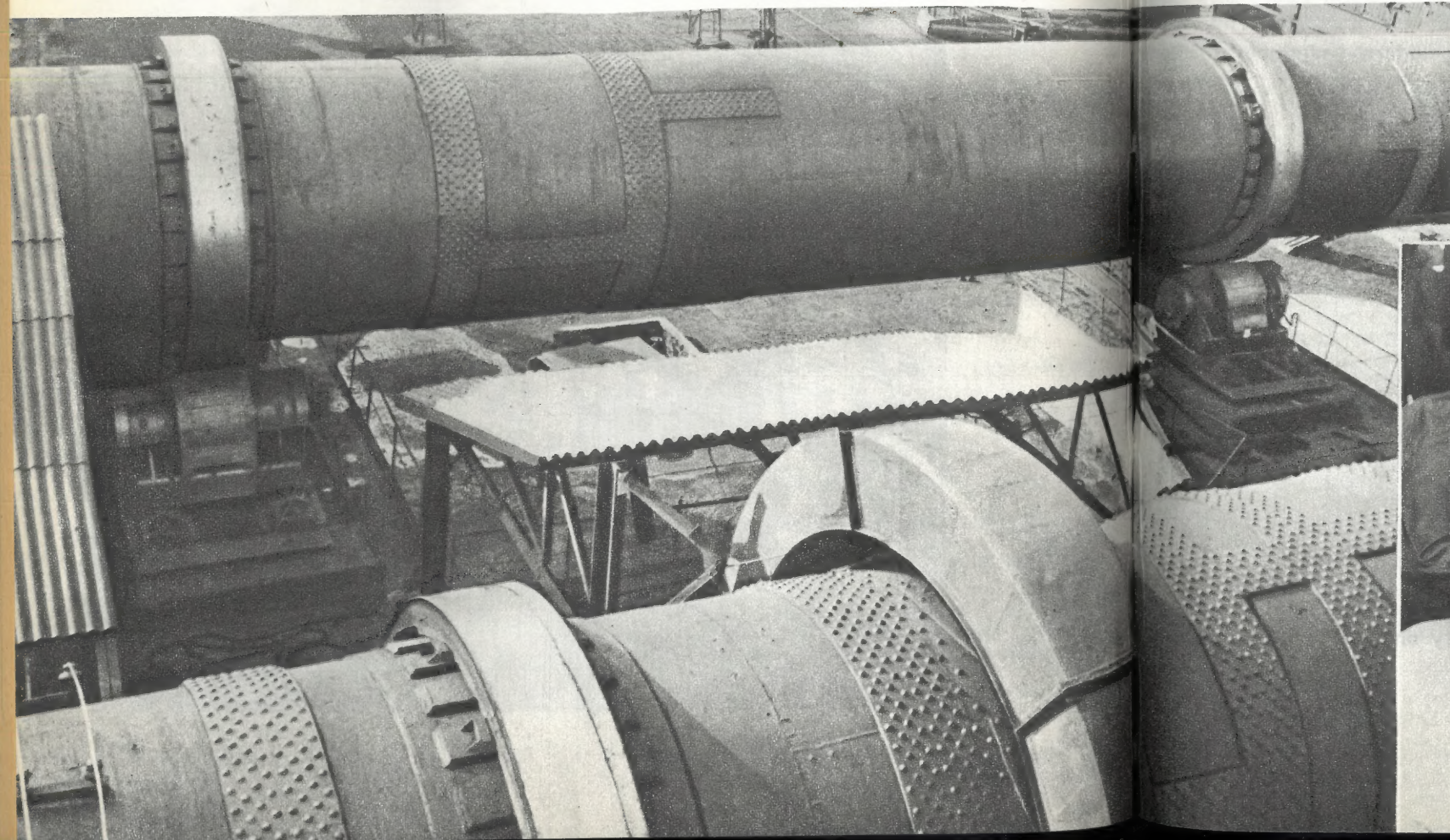




Three-revolution team member and worker

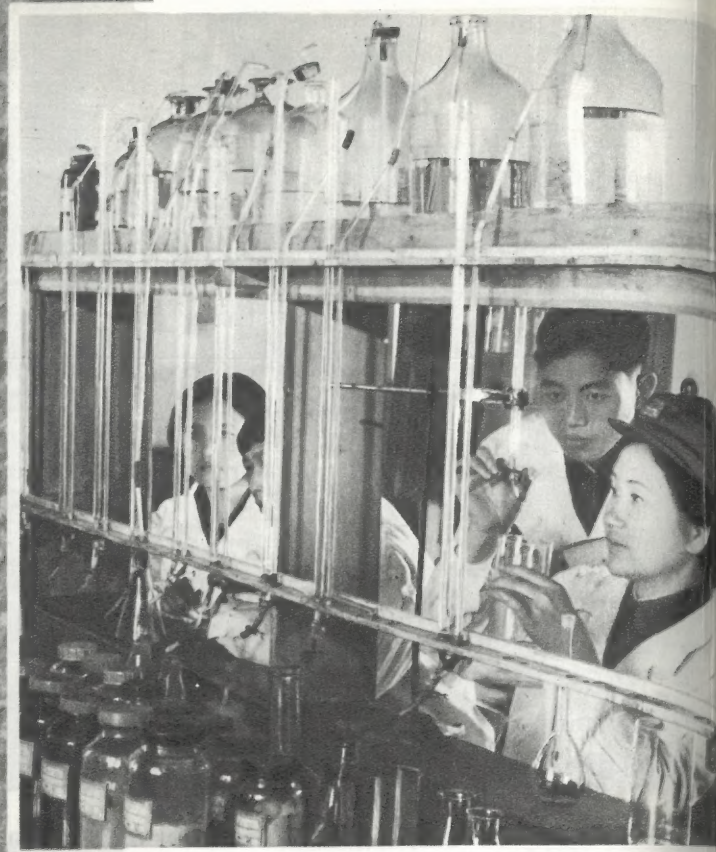
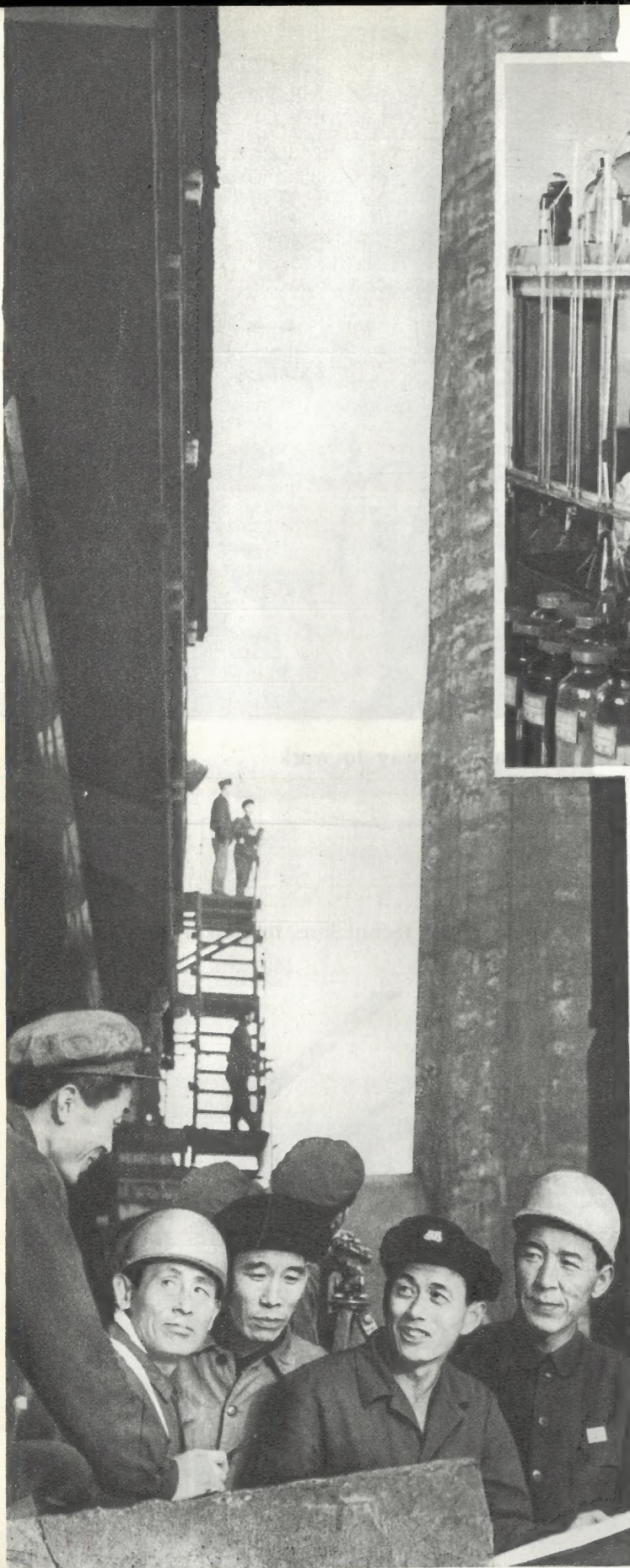


On their way to work



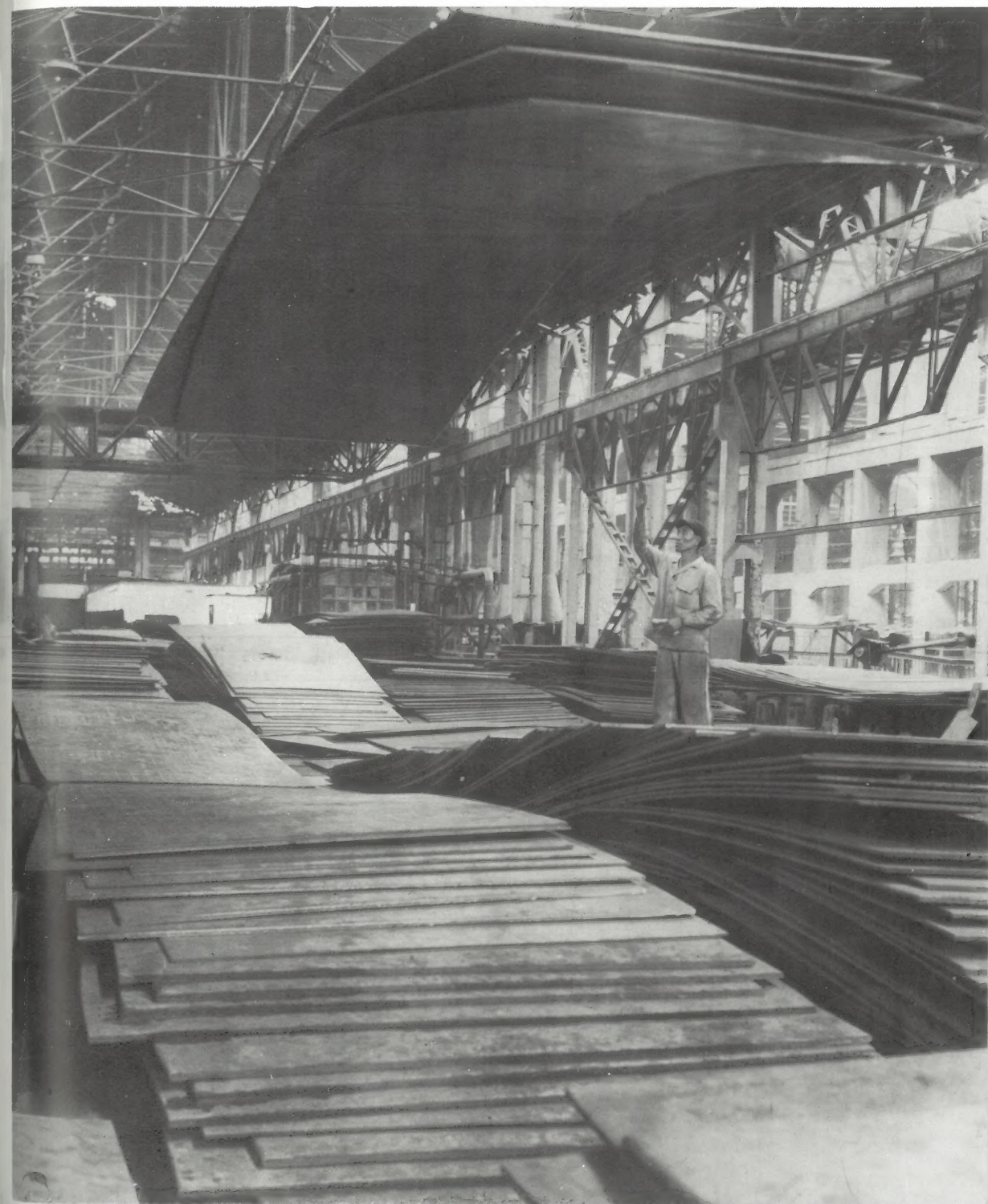
They are helping workers and technicians to sharply boost production





They impart modern techniques to workers

Workers carry on new technical reconstruction



No. 13502



STACK 3

Korea Today

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